

# DAILY REPORT

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*People's Republic of China*

Vol 1 No 200

14 October 1980

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PRC DELEGATES ATTEND UN CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS CONFERENCE

OW110722 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, October 10 (XINHUA)--Delegates from more than 80 countries including China at the UN conference on excessively injurious conventional weapons have agreed on three protocols and a convention after four weeks' negotiations and discussions.

The conference approved the draft texts of the above-mentioned documents at its final plenary meeting this evening in Geneva. The three protocols are concerning the prohibitions or restrictions of the use of such weapons in armed conflicts, as land-mines, booby-traps, incendiary weapons, plastic bombs and similar devices which are deemed to be excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects.

The protocol on landmines and booby-traps sets forth rules for general restrictions on the use of this category of devices against a civilian population or individual civilians. It contains specific rules for the recording and publication of the location of minefields, mines and booby-traps and for the removal of such devices.

Measures envisaged in the protocol on incendiary weapons range from a ban on the use of such weapons against civilians and civilian objects to their use in such conditions as would cause incidental loss of life, injury to civilians or damage to civilian objects.

The third protocol is related to prohibition of the use of the weapons of which fragments cannot be detected by x-ray after they enter the human body.

The convention deals with criteria for determining its scope of application, its review and amendment, and its relations to other international agreements.

During the negotiations on incendiary weapons, the Soviet Union and the United States refused to consider the prohibition of the use of air-delivered incendiary weapons to military targets in populated areas, while the small and medium-sized countries insisted on the proposal. Some delegates in their statements exposed that the Soviet troops in Afghanistan have been using incendiary weapons. In the end the Soviet Union had to drop its objection after the United States had offered to accept the ban.

The protocols and the convention will open to signature six months later in New York.

The conference was held in accordance with a resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in December 1977. The first session was convened here last September.

UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONCLUDES GENERAL DEBATE 11 OCTOBER

OW110710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] United Nations, October 10 (XINHUA)--The UN General Assembly concluded its three-week long general debate here this afternoon.

The Assembly heard statements made by 145 speakers, including 10 heads of state or government, 18 deputy prime ministers or vice-presidents and 115 ministers for foreign affairs. During the debate, the speakers focused their attention on the pressing and aggravating international situation. Many of them held that the intensified rivalry over the globe between the two superpowers caused ever serious tension of the international situation and posed a grave threat to the peace and security of the world. They observed, "The past year has witnessed a world of violence, fragmentation, conflicts and wars," and "the responsibility for present international tensions lies with great powers."

The military invasion and continued occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea by the Soviet Union and Vietnam were condemned by the majority of the speakers. They denounced the Soviet Union and Vietnam for their refusal to carry out the resolutions of the General Assembly and once again called on them to withdraw their troops from Afghanistan and Kampuchea without delay and urged the United Nations to take effective measures to ensure the peoples of both countries to exercise their rights to settle their problems, without outside interference.

The questions on the Middle East and southern Africa were also hotly-debated topics. Most speakers vehemently denounced the Israeli Zionist authorities and the facist regime of South Africa for their policies of aggression and expansion as well as the apartheid policies. They appealed to the international community to support the just struggle of the liberation of the Palestinian and Arab people and the southern African people.

The on-going military conflict between Iraq and Iran was a question of grave concern to most of the representatives. They appealed to Iraq and Iran, two Third World countries, to end their fighting and to settle their dispute by a peaceful means.

The current session of the General Assembly began just after the 11th special session of the General Assembly for economic cooperation and development, during which the proposed global negotiations was deadlocked because of the intransigence of a number of the developed countries. However, at this session, the developed countries including the United States expressed their willingness to continue the negotiations. The representative of the EEC reiterated that "the community is committed to global negotiations and is ready as soon as possible to pursue discussions in a positive spirit." This attitude was welcomed by the developing countries.

USSR, SRV FAIL TO UNSEAT DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA AT UN

OW140304 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 14 Oct 80

["Moscow-Hanoi Attempt To Seat Puppet Regime Fails in UN"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] United Nations, October 13 (XINHUA)--The United Nations General Assembly today rejected the Soviet-Vietnamese amendment to the credentials committee's recommendation on the credentials of the Democratic Kampuchean representatives.

The committee recommended that the credentials be accepted.

The amendment was turned down by a vote of 35 in favor and 74 against with 32 abstentions. Thus, the Soviet-Vietnamese attempt to unseat Democratic Kampuchea and bring in the Heng Samrin regime failed ultimately.



It is recalled that the credentials committee adopted with a vote a draft resolution on September 22 in which it recommended the General Assembly to accept the credentials of 68 member states, including Democratic Kampuchea.

However, the Soviet Union and Vietnam, unreconciled to their defeat at the credentials committee, mustered a few countries to put forth a so-called amendment in a vain attempt to turn down the committee's recommendation. At the plenary meeting today, they mobilized all their followers to justify the Vietnamese aggression and beautify the Phnom Penh puppet regime installed by Hanoi. But, all the Soviet-Vietnamese false allegations were forcefully and thoroughly repudiated by ASEAN nations and many other countries.

Permanent representative of Singapore T.T.B. Koh said that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was forced to flee its capital for the countryside by over 100,000 Vietnamese troops into Kampuchea and to wage a guerrilla war of resistance to the invaders.

He pointed out that "the so-called People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, led by Heng Samrin, is nothing more than a puppet regime installed by the Vietnamese and kept in office by the 200,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

"If Democratic Kampuchea were to lose its seat in the United Nations," he warned, "it would be tantamount to saying that it is permissible for a militarily powerful state to invade its weaker neighbour, overthrow its government and impose a puppet regime on it," and "Vietnam's policy of might is right would have prevailed and Vietnam would have no incentive to negotiate a political solution to the conflict in Kampuchea."

He also stressed that the ASEAN countries rejected the vacant seat formula, because if the seat of Kampuchea in the United Nations were to be vacated by Democratic Kampuchea, "it is a prelude to the recognition of the puppet regime in Phnom Penh."

Representative of Thailand Phiraphong Kasemsi emphasized that the Soviet-Vietnamese "amendment" must be rejected outright. To vote for the "amendment" would amount to condoning the aggression against and illegal occupation of a small country by a more powerful neighbour, would be to deprive the Kampuchean people of their inalienable right to self-determination, would undermine the current effort to achieve a peaceful solution to the Kampuchean problem, and would give a superior claim to the puppet regime foisted on Kampuchea by foreign forces, he said.

Chinese permanent representative Ling Qing said, "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legal government of Kampuchea. The so-called Heng Samrin regime is a mere puppet installed by Vietnam after its invasion of Kampuchea. That regime can in no way represent the Kampuchean people but is a typical agent of the Vietnamese authorities."

He pointed out that "Vietnam's armed aggression against Kampuchea constitutes a most serious breach of international law." By "challenging the valid credentials of the representatives of Democratic Kampuchea," the Vietnamese authorities "are flagrantly trampling upon the norms guiding international relations."

In exposing the Vietnamese scheme to leave the Kampuchean seat vacant, Ling Qing stated that "its purpose is simply to pave the way for introducing the puppet Heng Samrin regime into the United Nations and thus to legalize Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea."

The representatives of Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Pakistan, Japan, Nepal, Senegal, Bangladesh, New Zealand and Zaire also spoke in support for acceptance of the credentials of Democratic Kampuchea. They unanimously pointed out that the Government of Democratic Kampuchea was a sole legitimate government of that country and deplored Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea.

After the day-long debate, the president of the General Assembly put to vote the Soviet-Vietnamese "amendment," with the result of 35 in favour to 74 against with 32 abstention. With vetoing of the amendment, the draft resolution on the acceptance of the credentials of 68 members including Democratic Kampuchea was automatically adopted, without vote. The Soviet-Vietnamese attempt and manoeuvres to turn down the recommendation of the credentials committee ended in ignominious failure.

#### UNHCR COMMITTEE VIEWS REFUGEE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA, SOMALIA

OW11542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1519 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Geneva, October 10 (XINHUA)--At the 31st session of the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR), the delegates of the Thai and Somali Governments called for elimination of the root cause of the refugee problem in Indochina and the Horn of Africa and demanded the withdrawal of foreign troops from these two regions.

Analysing the root cause of the refugee issue in Kampuchea, leader of the Thai delegation Dumrong Sunthonsatun said, "It is the continued presence of foreign forces in that country which has exacerbated the fighting between the two sides in that country." He noted: "At present, the number of those newly arrived from the three Indochina states amount to nearly 3,000 persons monthly." "Today, there are approximately 120,000 such land refugees in Thailand in addition to nearly 5,000 boat people from Vietnam and Kampuchea," he added.

Concerning boat cases mostly from Vietnam, he said that "the root cause is the inhumane practice of exporting their own citizens." "World public opinion must be brought to bear fully on that country to stop such inhumane acts," he urged.

Delegate of Somalia Jaalle Jama Mohamed Ghalif told a press conference here today that "the situation of the refugee problem in Somalia is alarming," and "the root causes of the tragic situation" lie in the "military support of interventionist force of a superpower." He said, "Since the middle of 1978, an ever increasing number of refugees have been flowing en masse into the territory of the Somali Democratic Republic." Up to September this year, the number of refugees in 32 camps in Somalia shot up to some 800,000 from 475,000 at the end of 1979.

"It is only after we reached a just and permanent political solution to the problem that the humanitarian question of refugees could be effectively dealt with," he stressed.

However, he added, "Such a goal is illusionary as long as the superpower, and its mercenaries, continue to intervene and interfere in the internal affairs of the Horn of Africa in violation of resolutions of the Organization of African Unity."

"The Somali Government is hopeful that international pressure will be brought to bear on the superpower concerned and its surrogates, so that they come to reason and sanity and withdraw their forces from the Horn of Africa," he concluded.

AFP: PRC MAKES FORMAL PROTEST OVER U.S.-TAIWAN AGREEMENT

OW110340 Hong Kong AFP in English 0302 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (AFP)--China has made a formal protest to the United States over a recent American agreement with Taiwan, it was officially announced today.

A Chinese Government spokesman said that the agreement between Washington and Taipei conferring diplomatic privileges on each other's representatives was a violation of the principles governing the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the U.S. "We have already taken up this matter with the U.S. Government," the spokesman added.

China and the United States normalised their relations on January 1st 1979. The United States simultaneously broke off official relations with Taiwan.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy said that the Chinese Foreign Ministry had expressed its "unhappiness and concern" over the agreement signed in Washington on October 2nd.

The subject was raised during a conversation at the Chinese Foreign Ministry when a Chinese official made "an oral representation" to American diplomat Stapleton Roy.

The U.S. spokesman said that Mr Roy's conversation at the Foreign Ministry also dealt with other topics, suggesting that the American diplomat had not been summoned specially to receive the Chinese protest.

TAIWAN LEAGUE HEAD CONDEMNS AIT-CCNAA PACT

OW111822 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1655 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Cai Xiao, chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, pointed out today that owing to the U.S. Government's open support for the signing of an illegal agreement between the "American Institute in Taiwan" and the "Taiwan Coordination Council for North American affairs" in the United States, these two originally unofficial organizations have become organizations of an official nature. This shows that the U.S. Government has ignored the norms of international law and the principle of the Sino-U.S. communique in a vain attempt to create two Chinas, prevent Taiwan from returning to the motherland and undermine the Chinese people's great cause of achieving the motherland's reunification. This is a crude intervention in China's internal affairs. He indicated that this move taken by the U.S. Government is resolutely opposed by patriotic Taiwan compatriots with a sense of national justice and the people of various nationalities of the motherland.

This statement was issued by Cai Xiao while attending a symposium of compatriots of Taiwan's Kaoshan tribe this afternoon. Also attending the symposium were the compatriots of the Kaoshan tribe, members of the national minority delegations to the National Day celebrations, members of art troupes attending the literary and art festival of minority nationalities, and other personnel working in Beijing. They were delighted to get together in Beijing today. While reporting on their progress in study and work, Chen Ronghua, Ye Jinan, Lin Changyi and other compatriots of the Kaoshan tribe talked about the party and government's loving care of the Kaoshan people. They pledged to work together with the people of all nationalities of the whole country and contribute their share to the four modernizations and reunification of the motherland. They also expressed their longing for their native land--Taiwan.

The symposium was presided over by Li Chunqing, vice chairman of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League. Also present on the occasion were Vice Chairmen Su Ziheng and Tian Fuda of the league.

National-style songs and dances were performed by the compatriots of the Kaoshan tribe after the symposium was over.

## U.S. PLEDGES MILITARY AID TO PERSIAN GULF NEUTRALS

OW092017 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 9 (XINHUA)--The Carter Administration of the United States has made a new pledge to supply military hardware to oil-producing Gulf nations that feel threatened by the Iran-Iraq war, according to reports from Washington.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said in a major policy speech that the United States will honor "requests for assistance from non-belligerent friends in the area who feel threatened by the conflict."

The objective is to "prevent the conflict from expanding in ways that threaten the security of the region," he said.

The United States is prepared to act to assure that the war does not disrupt oil shipments, he added.

He said the United States has no intention of siding with either nation in the war, but he stressed that the American purpose is to defend its vital interests in the Gulf area if they are assaulted.

The U.S. State Department has disclosed that the United States has offered surveillance information on air threats to friendly countries in the Persian Gulf region. The data is being gathered by four airborne radar command planes sent to Saudi Arabia last week to protect the oilfields and other installations in the Iran-Iraq war.

## SENATOR JAVITS CALLS FOR WESTERN SUMMIT ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW110213 Beijing XINHUA in English 0205 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Washington, October 10 (XINHUA)--U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) today called on President Carter to convene an immediate summit meeting of the Western allies to coordinate action on the Iran-Iraq war and "initiate contingency planning in the event the Soviet Union uses the conflict to intervene militarily in Poland."

In a statement published in New York and Washington, Javits said "the time is already overdue for meaningful diplomatic action and a major concerted effort by the United States and Western Europe to contain the Iran-Iraq conflict before it spreads to other Persian Gulf or Middle East nations and further endangers the West's vital oil lifeline," adding there is the "spectre of direct involvement" by the Soviet Union.

The senator also renewed a call he made last January after the Soviets invaded Afghanistan for an allied naval task force in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area similar to the NATO force that now patrols the Mediterranean.

## VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS BANK OF AMERICA OFFICIAL

OW101634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with A.W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America, and his party.



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They exchanged views on prospects for financial cooperation between the two countries.

Present at the meeting was Pu Ming, chairman of the board of directors and president of the Bank of China.

#### Agreement on Developing Cooperation

OW101644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA)--An agreement on the development of business cooperation between the China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC) and the Bank of America was signed here today by Rong Yiren, chairman of the board of directors of the CITIC, and Mr A. W. Clausen, president of the Bank of America.

According to the agreement, the Bank of America agrees to help the CITIC in various ways to absorb and apply foreign investment and introduce advanced technology and up-to-date equipment.

Both parties agree that they shall actively introduce to each other enterprises desiring to enter into cooperation and cooperative projects in connection with joint ventures, co-production, compensatory trade and other forms of economic cooperation between the two countries. Both parties shall actively render assistance to these enterprises and projects.

Both parties agree to provide each other the most appropriate and the most favourable facilities of fund raising and fund utilization both in relation to the projects and in relation to other direct business cooperation between the two parties.

The Bank of America will be prepared to assist in the management training in requirement of the CITIC.

#### VICE PREMIER BO YIBO RECEIVES BOEING PRESIDENT, DELEGATION

OW121240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Bo Yibo met here today with a delegation from the Boeing Aerospace Company led by the company's President Henry K. Hebel.

The delegation arrived here on October 10 at the invitation of the Beijing Institute for International Strategic Studies.

#### VICE PREMIER KANG SHIEN MEETS U.S. STEEL PRESIDENT, GROUP

OW121244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Kang Shien met here today with Mr W. R. Roesch, president of the United States Steel Corporation, and his party.

Present on the occasion were Tang Ke, Chinese minister of the metallurgical industry; Gao Yangwen, minister of the coal industry, and Mr Leonard Woodcock, U.S. ambassador to China.

Mr Roesch and his party arrived here on October 9 on a visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of the Metallurgical Industry.

#### BRIEFS

TIME EDITOR IN SICHUAN--He Haoju, vice governor of Sichuan, met Henry Grunwald, chief editor of U.S. TIME magazine, on 27 September. [Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Sep 80 HK]

XINHUA CITES PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA ON POOR 1980 SOVIET HARVEST

OW121606 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1321 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--The 1980 autumn harvest of the Soviet Union is approaching the end. Soviet agriculture is to have another poor harvest year owing to the long, cold spring and the rainfall in many localities during the harvest season. The bulleting of the Soviet Central Statistics Bureau says that, as of 6 September, 15 million hectares of crops have been reaped throughout the country. This is about 93 percent of the total acreage of sown land.

The harvest is affected by the poor weather. PRAVDA says: "the weather" in the Ukraine "is unfavorable to the farmers and the crops moisture content is high due to the prolonged rainfall." The NONGCUN SHENGHUO BAO [RURAL LIFE] says: "autumn has brought cold wind and much rainfall to Siberia and northern Kazakhstan, where the farmers are fighting a decisive battle in autumn harvest," and "the torrential rainfall and strong winds have created difficulties for the autumn harvest in Belorussia."

The changeable weather has slowed the harvest. IZVESTIYA writes: The poor weather has slowed crop growth and "the autumn-sown and spring-sown crops have matured almost simultaneously." In some areas, the harvest periods of various kinds of crops occur simultaneously, thus greatly increasing the volume of harvest labor and delaying the harvest. PRAVDA writes: "What has caused people to feel uneasy is that nearly all the reaped crops still remain on the vast fields of 2.5 million hectares."

The poor harvest affects the delivery of grain to the state. The NONGCUN SHENGHUO BAO appeals to the farmers "to respect the rules in the same way as they take care of the apples of their eyes and to fulfill grain delivery quotas to the state". It also stresses that "for the state interest, it is necessary to handle the grain procurement this year in a planned way." Nevertheless, the pace of grain delivery in many areas is still slow. For example, one collective farm in (Punsa) oblast reaped more than 5,000 tons of crops in September but has sold and delivered only 19 tons. This is less than 1 percent of the quotas. In reporting this illustration, PRAVDA says: "The situation of a delay in grain delivery is not a unique instance." The leading persons of some units hope that the state will issue a "special directive" to lower the grain procurement quotas.

The slow growth of crops and the delay in autumn harvesting have affected autumn plowing and sowing and a number of areas have missed the most suitable sowing period. The 9 October PRAVDA says: "Only a little over a half the land that needs to be plowed in the autumn has been plowed now." There are also insufficient seeds for autumn sowing. As of early October, the seeds collected in Kaluzhskaya, Permskaya and Kirovskaya oblasts are only a little over half the needed amount. This will surely affect the 1981 harvesting and has aroused the party newspaper's serious "uneasiness." Facing the reality of poor harvesting, the 8 October IZVESTIYA writes: "No doubt the lesson learned this year will influence the organizational work for all planting in the future and will result in finding a new way to improve the whole planting process." This indicates that, in addition to the objective condition of poor weather, there are many subjective factors causing the 1980 poor harvest of the Soviet Union.

USSR CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST

OW130251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0246 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA)--The Seismological Institute of Sweden's Uppsala University yesterday recorded an underground nuclear explosion at the Soviet testing grounds at Semipalatinsk, Western Siberia, according to reports received here. A REUTER report quoted a spokesman of the institute as saying, "the explosion was the strongest of seven (Soviet underground nuclear tests) recorded this year and measured seven on the Richter scale." The institute recorded a similar explosion in the Novaya Zemlya island between the Barents Sea and the Kara Sea on October 11, measuring 5.9 on the Richter scale.

XINHUA NOTES OPENING OF SIXTH KWP CONGRESS 10 OCTOBER

OW101846 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--The Sixth Congress of the Workers Party of Korea opened here today. Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, made an opening address.

The congress endorsed the following agenda items:

1. Summing-up the work of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea;
2. Summing-up the work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers Party of Korea;
3. Concerning the revision of the party rules; and
4. Election of the party's central leading organs.

Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a report on the work of the Central Committee of the party. The report contains five parts: brilliant victory in the three revolutions; modelling the whole society on the chuche idea; realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea; strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialists and independent forces; and strengthening the work of the party.

3,062 delegates are present. 158 are going to take the floor. Invited to the congress are 177 delegations from 118 countries and regions. Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China heads the Chinese party delegation.

#### Kim Il-song Reunification Proposal

OW110118 Beijing XINHUA in English 0102 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, in a report on the work of the Central Committee at the party's Sixth Congress here today proposed that Korea be reunified through the establishment by both the North and the South of a "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" (DCRK). He also put forward a ten-point policy for the proposed unified national government of the DCRK.

He said the DCRK should recognize and tolerate ideas and social systems of both sides, establish a unified national government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy separately, pursue a neutral foreign policy and refrain from participating in any political-military alliance or bloc.

He put forward the following ten-point policy for the government of the DCRK:

First, the DCRK shall adhere to an independent policy in all its state activities and shall be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

Second, the DCRK shall effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society, promote great national unity and defend and protect the freedom and rights of the people.

Third, the DCRK shall bring about economic cooperation and exchange between North and South and ensure the development of an independent national economy, and recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in the North and the South as well as personal effects.



Fourth, the DCRK shall realize North-South exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology and in national culture, arts and education.

Fifth, the DCRK shall reopen the suspended traffic and communications between North and South, realize free traffic between the North and the South, open telegraph and telephone services and ensure unrestricted postal exchange between all areas of the North and the South.

Sixth, the DCRK shall see to the stability of livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

Seventh, the DCRK shall remove military confrontation between North and South, cut the military strength of the North and South to 100,000-150,000 respectively, amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "national army" of South Korea and form a single combined national army to defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Eighth, the DCRK shall defend and protect the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans.

Ninth, the DCRK shall deal properly with the foreign relations established by the North and the South prior to reunification, coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way, repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the North and the South prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations formed by the North and the South, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

Tenth, the DCRK shall, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world, pursue a peaceful foreign policy, stick to the line of neutrality and follow the policy of non-alignment. A reunified Korea shall prohibit the presence of foreign troops and the establishment of foreign military bases in its territory and make the Korean Peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone.

#### Kim Il-song Report

OW131920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1857 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, made a report on the work of the Central Committee at the Sixth Congress of the party on October 10.

Kim Il-song said: "By energetically propelling both the technical and cultural revolutions while keeping the ideological revolution definitely ahead, our party brought about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction."

Recalling the achievements scored by the Korean Workers Party since the Fifth Congress, he said that the industrial department witnessed a swift development in the past ten years. Between 1970 and 1979, the country's industrial production grew by 15.9 percent every year, boosting the total industrial output value 3.8 times, with the production of means of production increasing 3.9 times and consumer goods 3.7 times. Rapid progress was also reported in all sectors of agricultural production. In the country, the per-chongbo (every chongbo approximates one hectare) grain yields have reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.2 tons in maize. Last year nine million tons of grain was produced--a success that can be proud of.



In the years under review, he said the number of higher learning institutions increased from 129 to 170 and 481 new higher specialised schools were set up. The number of technicians and specialists increased to more than one million. The introduction of the universal eleven-year compulsory education was completed. All the children throughout the country were brought up at nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expenses. Change has taken place in every sphere of literature and art.

He went on to say that a great advance was also made in public health service. The health of the working people and children was effectively protected and promoted, with the average life span of the people reaching 73 years, 35 years longer than before revolution.

Kim Il-song pointed out: "The immediate fighting task confronting our party and people now in the work of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea is to win the complete victory of socialism." "In order to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea we must step up economic construction and lay the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism."

Dwelling on the major tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980s, Kim Il-song said: "The 1980s is a very important period in our socialist economic construction. Drawing on the brilliant successes achieved already in building the socialist economy, we must further accelerate economic construction to carry out the second seven-year plan ahead of schedule and continue to advance vigorously towards a new higher goal."

He continued to put forward ten major goals to be attained in the coming ten years: "We shall annually turn out 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 chongbo of tideland." If they are attained, he noted, the total annual industrial output value at the end of the 1980s will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as much as in 1946. "To raise the people's living standards steadily is the supreme principle of our party's activities, and it is one of our most important tasks for the 1980s," he said.

He said: "It is the most important revolutionary task of our party to win the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the entire Korean people."

"At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the South Korean authorities became the shock force in implementing the separatist line against their national conscience as Koreans and against the pledge they had given to the nation in the North-South joint statement."

Kim Il-song stressed: "In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the fatherland, it is imperative to eliminate military fascist rule and democratize society in South Korea." "For the independent, peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the machination of the United States for 'two Koreas' and do away with its interference in the internal affairs of Korea."

"We propose once more to the United States to negotiate on the question of replacing the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement," he added.

Kim Il-song called for establishment of a "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo" (DCRK) by the northern and southern parts of Korea to reunify the nation. He also put forward the ten-point policy of the DCRK. He said, "the ten-point policy of DCRK accurately reflects the common aspirations and demands of the entire Korean nation and illumines the road ahead of a unified Korea." "We will put through difficulties and obstacles at all costs and finally accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation."

Referring to international problems, he said, "During the period under review a tremendous change took place in the international situation and the looks of the world changed noticeably."

"The dominating forces," he said, "are scrambling more fiercely to subordinate newly independent nations again and place them under their control. In particular, they are bent on craftily veiled strife and shameless fight to seize major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance." "The present situation demands that all the peace-loving people of the world wage a positive struggle to prevent another world war."

He pointed out: "What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement."

"As in the past, so also in the future," he said, "our party will strive to maintain independence firmly in its foreign activities, develop relations of friendship and co-operation with many countries and guarantee universal peace and security." He stated that the Workers Party of Korea will pursue an independent foreign policy.

Dealing with the party's work, he said that an important task in party work today is to carry forward the party's glorious revolutionary traditions with honour, intensify the party's leadership in the revolution and construction and improve the party's method of work.

In conclusion, Kim Il-sung said: "Let us hold aloft the revolutionary banner of the chuche idea, rally closely around the party's Central Committee, advance courageously for the complete victory of our country's independent and peaceful reunification and socialism and for the final accomplishment of the revolutionary cause in our country."

#### CCP Congratulatory Message

OWL40851 Beijing XINHUA in English 0842 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in a message to the Workers Party of Korea today congratulated it on its election of a new Central Committee and re-election of Comrade Kim Il-sung as general secretary of the Central Committee. The message reads:

We are happy to learn that the 6th Congress of the Workers Party of Korea has come to a successful conclusion, having elected a new Central Committee and re-elected Comrade Kim Il-sung, the great leader of the Korean people, general secretary of the Central Committee. We hereby send our warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-sung and the new Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

We whole-heartedly wish our brotherly Korean people led by the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea with Comrade Kim Il-sung at the helm, new, greater successes in carrying out the militant tasks set by the 6th Congress of the party, in opposing outside intervention, in striving for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and domination.

May the great friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties, two countries and two peoples be evergreen!

## Li Xiannian Attends Parade

OW111650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1643 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--One million people in Pyongyang held a grand parade here this morning to jubilantly celebrate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Workers Party of Korea and the convening of Sixth Party Congress.

The mass parade was reviewed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the party Central Committee, on the square rostrum. Among others on the rostrum were Li Xiannian, head of the delegation of the Chinese Communist Party, and heads of other delegations to the Sixth Congress. Korean Premier of the Administration Council Yi Chong-ok made a speech before the parade started.

Holding high placards inscribed with slogans celebrating the party's 35th anniversary and Sixth Congress, people marched through the square to the strains of music. Colorful floats with industrial and agricultural exhibits drove by slowly in the procession. The parade lasted three hours.

## Li Xiannian Visits Hamhung

OW121224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, went to Hamhung from here by air this morning to visit the eastern coastal city. The Chinese guests were in the company of Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea.

The Chinese delegation was warmly welcomed at the Hamhung airport by leaders of the South Hamgyong Province and the masses of Hamhung City.

Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian and his party visited the Hungnam fertilizer complex and laid wreath before the statue of the late Premier Zhou Enlai.

## Li Xiannian Speech in Hamhung

OW130831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1634 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Hamhung, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Over 1,000 people in Hamhung City, Korea, gathered at the Hamhung theater here today to warmly welcome the CCP delegation led by Li Xiannian, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee.

Hung at the meeting hall was a huge streamer inscribed with these words: "Long Live the Friendship and Unity of the Korean and Chinese People!"

Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, first spoke at the gathering. He said: "When our party and people are greeting our 5th Party Congress and the 35th anniversary of the founding of our party as the grandest of celebrations, your visit to our country is a tremendous encouragement to our party members and working people."

He said: "To unite the divided motherland is the greatest revolutionary task lying before our party and our people." He dealt with a great principle for realizing the cause of unifying the country put forth by Comrade Kim Il-song at this party congress. He said that the Korean people, with the active support by all the peace-loving people in the world, were bound to complete the historical cause of unifying their motherland.

In dealing with Korean-Chinese friendship, he said: "During the Korean liberation war, the Communist Party, the government and the people of China dispatched their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front and aided our people with their blood. In the postwar rehabilitation period, they also made many contributions. The Korean people will never forget the Chinese people's volunteers who shared a common destiny and weal and woe with us in the same trenches in the war years when the destiny of our motherland was experiencing a rigorous test."

"The Communist Party, the government and the people of China today are continuing to vigorously support our people in socialist construction and in the struggle for the peaceful unification of their motherland. For this, we express our deep gratitude to you and, through you, to the CCP and the fraternal Chinese people."

After finishing his speech, Yom Tae-chun, in the name of the mass rally, presented a silk banner to the CCP delegation. Following this, Li Xiannian spoke at the rally. On behalf of the CCP and the Chinese people, he once again extended his warmest fraternal greetings to the successful opening of the 6th KWP Congress and the 35th anniversary of the founding of the KWP.

He said: "The birth of the KWP was a brilliant crystallization of the protracted struggle by the Korean communists headed by comrade Kim Il-song. The founding of the KWP made it possible for Korea to have its strong core leading the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and for the Korean people to have correct Marxist guidance. This was a fundamental turn in Korean history."

He said: "Seeking a rational solution to the issue of unifying Korea is not only the common wish of all Korean people but also an important factor indispensable for safeguarding peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region." "The three principles and the five-point program put forth by Comrade Kim Il-song have won wide sympathy and support from people the world over. At the on-going party congress, Comrade Kim Il-song put forward a new program and a 10-point policy for unifying the country. All these accord with the basic interests of the Korean nation, and they are extremely important positive proposals reflecting the needs of the developing situation. They are the most realistic plans for solving the issue of unifying Korea. The South Korean authorities must get a clear understanding of the situation, conform to the trend of the times and accept this reasonable plan. The United States must unconditionally implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the 30th UN assembly, disband 'the UN command,' withdraw all its aggressor troops and military equipment from South Korea and stop its interference in Korea's internal affairs. The CCP and the Chinese people will firmly support, as before, the correct principles and just proposals put forth by the KWP and firmly support the Korean people's just struggle against outside interference and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the motherland."



In dealing with Sino-Korean friendship, Li Xiannian said: The friendship between China and Korea has gone through rigorous historic tests, and no force can sabotage it. The CCP and the Chinese people treasure to the extreme the great Sino-Korean friendship. In the years ahead, no matter what storms may occur in the world, the CCP and the Chinese people will always strengthen their unity with the Korean people and march forward hand in hand forever.

After finishing his speech, Li Xiannian, in the name of the CCP delegation, presented a silk banner to Yom Tae-chun.

Dinner for CCP delegation

OW130114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Hamhung, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--"The support and solidarity rendered to us by the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese people in those hard days during the war for the liberation of the fatherland and rehabilitation after the war are the most shining example of proletarian internationalism. Today, our two countries still support each other and cooperate in socialist construction."

This was said by Yom Tae-chun, chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee, at a dinner given by the Provincial Workers Party Committee here this evening in honour of the visiting Chinese Communist Party (CCP) delegation headed by its Vice-Chairman Li Xiannian.

He said: "The Korean people will do all they can in future to enhance and develop the friendship and unity with their close neighbour and class brother -- the Chinese people. The Korean people will forever march forward abreast with the Chinese people on the road of their common cause of achieving the socialist and communist goals."

In reply, Zhang Tingfa, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and member of the visiting CCP delegation, said: "With great joy, we have attended your historic party congress in your glorious capital, Pyongyang. The report made by General Secretary Comrade Kim Il-song at the congress on the work of the party's Central Committee has summed up the experience and fruitful results achieved by your party since the Fifth Party Congress. It has showed the invincibility of the Korean Workers Party in leading the Korean people in socialist and communist construction, and pointed out explicitly the correct way for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland."

Present at the dinner were Kim Hwan, member of the Political Committee, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Pak Myong-son, secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee, and all the members of the Chinese delegation.

The dinner was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

VIETNAMESE ARMED PERSONNEL 'CREATE' BORDER INCIDENTS

OW111417 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Nanning, 11 Oct--Vietnamese armed personnel created a series of bloody incidents in the border areas of our Guangxi's Fangcheng multinational autonomous county during the first 10 days of October, killing and wounding a total of 3 commune members.

On the afternoon of 8 October, Deng Liguang, a member of the Changshan production team of the Changshan production brigade in Jiangping commune, Fangcheng County, went up to the mountains to collect medicinal herbs. He was killed on the spot by shots fired from small submachine guns by Vietnamese armed personnel who had intruded onto our border. Shortly afterwards, Mai Qide, a member of the Changshan production brigade's forest protection team, was also fired upon by armed Vietnamese personnel while patrolling the forest area. He died after being hit by six rounds of ammunition.

At 1915 local time on 2 October, Deng Qifeng, member of the Dongjiao production brigade of the Dongxing commune in Fangcheng County, went fishing on the Chinese side of the Jiehe River. Vietnamese armed personnel entrenched on the opposite side of the river fired 60 rounds of ammunition at him. He was wounded in the stomach.

SIHANOUK STATEMENT CRITICIZES SRV, PHNOM PENH

OW101907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean Samdech Norodom Sihanouk in his statement here today condemned Vietnam and the Vietnam-backed puppet regime in Phnom Penh for plotting an election scheme.

The statement said, "The 'government' of Heng Samrin-Pen Sovan-Hun Sen in Phnom Penh, puppet of the Soviet imperialists and Vietnamese colonialists, has tried despicably to deceive international public opinion and the organization of the United Nations by announcing that the 'government' will, within a few months, permit the Kampuchean people to hold a general election to elect their representatives and leading members."

"To organize such an election constitutes an intolerable contempt for the Khmer people and nation and for the international community and the United Nations."

"What is the significance and value of such election? First, it is concocted and controlled by the foreign colonialists from Hanoi; secondly, it will be held in Kampuchea being occupied, oppressed, starved, terrorized and trampled by over 200,000 Vietnamese troops; thirdly, the election is to be held only by the Khmers who have betrayed their motherland and are willing to be lackeys of the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

It noted, "Under the ignominious conditions, the above-mentioned general election is nothing but a grotesque farce which has more clearly revealed the hideous face of Vietnamese colonialism."

The statement said in conclusion, "I hope that the UN should severely condemn such a farce of general election in Kampuchea under the military occupation of Vietnam, and totally and definitely reject the insane and illegal candidature of the so-called 'People's Republic of Kampuchea' to occupy the seat of Kampuchea at the UN General Assembly."

VODK CITED ON SRV GUERRILLAS ATTACKING GOVERNMENT TROOPS

OW120024 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1148 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--Guerrillas in the Tay Nguyen area of Vietnam repeatedly attacked government troops last August, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea citing reports from South Vietnam.

Guerrillas operating in the Tay Nguyen area, the reports said, attacked government troops five times this August along the Ba Lai Co-Bang Me Thuot-Gia Lai and Bang Me Thuot-Dai Thao-Nha Trang highways, destroying seven military vehicles and capturing a number of weapons and some military supplies.

On 12 August, the guerrillas ambushed a government military vehicle on the Ba Lai Co-Contum highway and killed a provincial people's committee member and captured 100,000 yuan in Vietnamese currency, the reports said.

According to the reports, during the same month, the guerrillas also attacked a number of the government troops' camps in Contum, Gia Lai, Dai Thao and Ba Lai Co. In these attacks, they eliminated quite a few government troops, killed a number of local government officers, destroyed dozens of barracks and warehouses and captured a batch of weapons and ammunition.

#### XINHUA CITES FREE ASIA RADIO ON HENG SAMRIN REGIME

OW111530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, October 11 (XINHUA)--The recent devious propaganda campaign launched by the Vietnamese installed Heng Samrin regime against Thailand is part of an overall plan to divert world attention from the primary cause of the Kampuchean problem, especially now during the 35th session of the UN General Assembly, said the Free Asia Radio operated by the Thai Foreign Ministry in a commentary yesterday.

The commentary refuted the Heng Samrin regime's recent allegation that Thailand had infringed on Kampuchean sovereignty. "Yet", the commentary continued, "pertinent facts to the contrary reveal that as a result of the foreign invasion of Kampuchea, various opposing Kampuchean quarters have put up strong patriotic resistance under the banner of the Kampuchean revolutionary armed force." It said: "Needless to say, had there been no invasion and subsequent occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam, there would have been no armed hostilities among various factions. The innocent Kampuchean civilians, the victims of this war, would then have been able to resume normal life without having to fight to flee their war-ravaged country."

#### THAILAND'S SITTHI: SRV PROPOSAL 'NO DIFFERENT'

OW111930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, October 11 (XINHUA)--Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told newsmen here tonight that the proposal offered by Vietnamese foreign minister Nguyen Co Thach in New York not long ago for the settlement of the Kampuchean question was no different from the one Thach had put forth in Vientiane. Therefore, Thailand and the other ASEAN countries would not accept it, he added. He made these remarks to newsmen upon his arrival in the Bangkok airport after attending the 35th UN General Assembly session and a visit to Japan.

On his meeting with Thach in New York, Sitthi said that Thach did not utter a word about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and instead accused Thailand of providing asylums for the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces. "I once again told him that no troops from any side of Kampuchea have entered Thailand's territory," Sitthi said. He went on: Thailand is not in conflict with either Kampuchea or Vietnam. The present tension along the Thai-Kampuchean border was not created by Thailand. The Thai frontier guards are defending their national independence and state sovereignty, while the Vietnamese troops are intruding into Thailand from Kampuchea.

He said the new ASEAN proposal on the Kampuchean issue was aimed at seeking a solution to it and is beneficial to the establishment of lasting peace in Southeast Asia. However, he added, Nguyen Co Thach refused to accept it, alleging that the proposal was harmful to Vietnam and that it did not touch upon the danger from China. "Since the gap between the positions of the two sides is so big, agreement cannot be reached. Nguyen Co Thach invited me to have another round of talks, but I don't think it is necessary to resume the dialogue in New York," the Thai foreign minister stated.

#### GOODWILL DELEGATION IN BANGKOK TO CELEBRATE AIR SERVICE

OW101915 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Bangkok, October 10 (XINHUA)--In celebration of the inauguration of the air service between China and Thailand, a 26-member goodwill mission arrived here this afternoon for a one-week visit. The group is led by Peng Deqing, vice-minister of communications and comprises people from communications, air service, travel service, customs, foreign affairs and mass media. It was warmly received by Thinnakon Phankrawi, vice-minister of communications of Thailand and leaders of the Thai Airways International. Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Zhang Weilie was present on the occasion.

The Thai vice-minister made a warm speech at the guest room of the airport. He said the inauguration of the air service "has been a common desire of the two countries." He wished that cooperation in this and other fields would be consolidated and further developed. In reply, Vice-Minister Peng Deqing reviewed the friendship between the peoples of China and Thailand. He said, "in addition to an ocean bridge, now an air bridge between the two countries has come into being." He expressed his belief that friendship between the two countries would be further developed.

Peng Deqing and other leading members of the mission called on Amon Sirikaya, minister of communications in his ministry. In the evening, the Thai Ministry of Communications and the Thai Airways International hosted a dinner entertaining the Chinese guests.

The first flight of CAAC reached Bangkok on August 29. In early September, a flying friendship delegation of some 140 people from the Thai Airways International visited China.

#### BURMESE PRESIDENT U NE WIN TO VISIT PRC

OW111224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 11 (XINHUA)--At the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China, U Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma and chairman of the Council of State, is scheduled to pay a friendly visit to China shortly.

#### VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ZHANG ATTENDS FIJI CELEBRATION

OW121252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA)--The Fijian people throughout the country warmly celebrated the tenth anniversary of independence which fell on October 10th, according to a dispatch from Suva. In Suva, the capital, about 60,000 people turned out for various celebrations including military parade, cultural display and sports games.

More than 30 representatives from various countries and international organizations were invited on the occasion. Chinese Government representative Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Canming was present.



## RENMIN RIBAO REPORTER ON AFGHAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

HK100744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 80 p 7

[Newsletter from Pakistan by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhong Fengzhun (6945 6646 0402): "Fight To Drive the Aggressors Out--Notes on Visiting the Afghan Resistance Organizations"]

[Text] In Peshawar, several leaders of the Afghan Muslim resistance organizations and refugees from Afghanistan gave this reporter an account of the struggle of the Afghan people against the Soviet invaders.

According to these leaders of Afghan Muslim resistance organizations, there is not a single place in Afghanistan where fighting has not erupted. There is fighting wherever the Russians go. Even in Qandahar, aside from the governor's official residence and the barracks, the whole place is guerrilla territory. The area covered by guerrilla activities has extended to only 5 km from Kabul. In Jalalabad, a major city 150 km east of Kabul, the military of the puppet government exercises control during the daytime, while guerrillas have the say at night. In Feyzabad in Badakhshan Province, enemy communication with the outside world on land is cut off. The only means of communication is by helicopter.

These leaders said that looking at the map, one can see that the guerrillas have formed a semicircular ring around the vast rural areas of the provinces in the north, east and south of Kabul. Strategic towns and major lines of transportation experience frequent guerrilla attacks. To change this pathetic situation, in the past few months, the Soviet invading army launched large scale offensives against guerrilla bases in these provinces. In the 180 km long Panjshyr [3382 2638 6200 3643] Valley in Parvan Province which controls the strategic transportation line to the northeastern border, the guerrillas occupy the peak of the mountain and constitute a serious threat to the Soviet invaders. When the Soviet invading army dispatched a force of 15,000 to that place, they were stopped by rocks falling from the mountain which the guerrillas blasted as soon as they reached a spot 30 km from the valley. Fighting broke out and continued sporadically for about a month. The guerrillas killed 1,500 Soviet soldiers and destroyed 35 tanks. The Soviet offensive ended in failure.

Guerrilla groups in various localities are independent small units. They fight their own battles in separate places. Concrete plans of action are decided by each individual unit. A leader of the resistance movement said that under present conditions, bringing the initiative of each unit into play is one reason why the guerrillas have been winning. During the battles, various guerrilla units voluntarily coordinated their actions and cooperated to deal a severe blow to their common enemy. Recently, at a place near Jalalabad, several guerrilla units supported each other to repel an offensive by 10,000 soldiers of the Soviet invading army and puppet army after several days of fierce fighting.

The guerrillas are very acquainted with the terrain of their homeland. They make full use of the advantageous terrain to courageously and cleverly attack the enemy. A refugee gave an account of a battle which occurred in Feyzabad, Badakhshan Province. According to him, the Soviet invading army dispatched a contingent of 600 to 700 men, 60 tanks, 10 military helicopters and 6 MIG's to attack the guerrilla base. The guerrillas made battle preparations according to intelligence they gathered. The guerrilla fighters planted mines in the path of the enemy, then outflanked the enemy to its rear. Afterwards, they bottled up the enemy and conducted an assault. After 6 hours of fighting, the enemy offensive was repelled by the victorious guerrillas. They eliminated 60 to 70 of the enemy and destroyed 6 tanks.

A leader of a resistance organization said: "We are almost like fighting a superpower with our bare hands. We are short of everything, from the smallest needle to antiaircraft guns. The weapons we have are mainly seized from the enemy. The Soviet Union is our main supplier of arms."

He said: We have rifles to kill the enemy and mines to destroy tanks. But it is a pity we do not have antiaircraft weapons to handle Soviet armed helicopters. According to the accounts of some refugees, Soviet armed helicopters usually fly at a very low altitude and indiscriminately reduce a whole village to rubble, killing innocent people.

The leader of the resistance movement said that since September, the Afghan people have killed many Russian invaders. Due to the steady rise in the number of deaths, the Soviet Army is short of coffins. Recently, a coffin factory with 25 laborers producing 300 coffins a day was opened in Kabul. In order to deceive the public, the Soviet authorities have stopped sending coffins back to the Soviet Union and instead they bury them in Afghanistan.

To reverse the trend of losses, the Soviet invading army keeps changing its strategy. Just recently, a high level Soviet military delegation came to Kabul to study the situation. They drew up a new plan to divide Afghanistan into several districts and eliminate the guerrillas district by district. However, people from the resistance organizations said: Their strategy and tactics have been changed so many times. Faced with the resistance of our whole nation, the continuous changes in their strategy only indicates their heavy losses. A leader of a resistance organization said: We have a glorious history of fighting for freedom and independence and we have 9 months of achievements and experience in fighting against the Soviet invaders. We feel very confident about our future.

#### PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

OW101653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Islamabad, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--Pakistan President Ziaul Haq said at Islamabad airport today that the involvement (in the current Iran-Iraq war) of any third country would create serious complications and endanger the world people.

Addressing an airport press conference on his return from his two-week tour which began with the mission to Iran and Iraq, the president, who was asked about any possibility of big-power involvement in the conflict, said that not only big powers but small countries should not get involved in it.

The president said any further move in his efforts for peace between Iran and Iraq could be taken on receiving information from Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti who was visiting the two countries in accordance with a decision of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

He said he could again go to Tehran and Baghdad whenever such a visit was needed. He would rush to the two capitals on seeing any "ray of light," he added.

Ziaul Haq called for political solution of the Afghanistan issue ending the Soviet armed intervention there.

Referring to the result of his meeting with U.S. President Carter and Foreign Minister Agha Shahi's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, President Ziaul Haq said that he hoped there would be "very positive results."

In reply to a question on U.S. assistance, the president said that he had not gone there to ask for any sort of assistance. He declared that the eight crore people of Pakistan were capable of defending their country and safeguarding its integrity and solidarity. He added Pakistan presently occupied a position of geographical and strategical importance in this region. It was also a frontline state. He said this should also be kept in view that Pakistan could help a number of countries of the region and it had got its responsibility in the Gulf area.

NATO EXERCISE SIMULATES ATOMIC, CHEMICAL ATTACKS

OW131728 Beijing XINHUA in English 1631 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Bonn, October 12 (XINHUA)--West Germany, Norway, Italy, and six other NATO countries began the 1980 warning manoeuvre yesterday, according to DPA.

The aim of the 2-day joint exercise was to examine NATO countries' capability to communicate and exchange information. In the exercise, attacks by atomic weapons, chemical and conventional weapons were simulated.

Ten West German warning bureaus, 44 warning stations and 2,000 volunteers took part in the drill.

PREMIER ZHAO MEETS BRITISH TRADE OFFICIAL

OW121228 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 12 (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang met with Sir John Keswick, vice-chairman of the Sino-British Trade Council, and Lady Clare Keswick in the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

Sir John Keswick is an old friend of China who has helped deepen the mutual understanding between the people of China and Britain and promote economic exchange between the two countries.

Premier Zhao Ziyang and Sir John Keswick had a friendly talk on increasing economic cooperation between the two sides.

Present at the meeting were Wan Fu, deputy director general of China's General Administration for Travel and Tourism, and P. Cradock, British ambassador to China.

Sir John Keswick arrived here yesterday for a visit to China.

FRENCH SPOKESMAN ON UPCOMING GISCARD VISIT

OW101548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1535 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Paris, October 9 (XINHUA)--Assistant presidential spokesman Jacques Blot today said that President Valery Giscard d'Estaing's state visit to China "will mark our common wish to pursue and develop at the highest level the dialogue between the two countries and strengthen their cooperation."

In a statement at a press conference in the Elysee Palace, Blot said that France holds that it is "necessary and beneficial" to strengthen the dialogue and cooperation between the two countries. He noted: "France attaches great importance to the development of its relations with a country with a population of nearly one billion, whose role and influence in world affairs continues to grow stronger."

On China's role in world affairs, he said: "In a world that tends to become multi-polar, China, like Europe, can constitute one of the poles necessary for world balance and peace."

He said: "Likewise, concerning the problem of development which constitutes the fundamental stake of the forthcoming 20 years, China can play an important role in seeking a solution to the problem through its own choice and the influence it exercises in international debates."



Stressing the importance of President Giscard d'Estaing's visit to China, he said: "By visiting the country with the largest population in the world, the president of the Republic will express the will of France to develop consultation with China and further promote their relations, particularly in the economic fields." The president will express the hope of France to see China play a positive role in world affairs in the interest of peace. He will convey to the Chinese people the French people's friendship, esteem and sympathy, he added.

## VICE CULTURE MINISTER, FRG OFFICIAL SIGN EXCHANGE PLAN

OW131707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1657 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA)--A cultural exchange programme for 1981 between the People's Republic of China and the Federal Republic of Germany was signed here this evening. The programme stipulates exchange items in the fields of science, education, language training, art, music, broadcasting, television, sports and youth between the two countries.

Yao Zhongming, Chinese vice-minister of culture, and Kurt Muller, director of the Cultural Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of West Germany, signed the programme.

After the signing ceremony, the West German ambassador to China, Mr Guenther Schoedel, and Mrs Schoedel gave a banquet in honour of the signing of the programme and of the visit to China by Mr Muller and his party. In their toasts, Ambassador Schoedel, Vice-Minister Yao Zhongming and Mr Muller all stressed the increase of cultural exchanges and cooperation between the two peoples.

Arriving in Beijing on October 7, Mr Muller and his party visited Beijing, Wuhan and Shanghai, and will leave Beijing for home tomorrow.

## VICE PREMIER FANG YI MEETS ITALIAN NUCLEAR PHYSICIST

OW131713 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 13 (XINHUA)--Fang Yi, vice-premier and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, met here today with Professor A. Zichichi, president of the National Institute of Nuclear Physics of Italy, and Mrs Zichichi. They had a friendly conversation on the development of cooperation between the scientists of the two countries.

The minutes of talks on scientific cooperation between the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the National Institute of Nuclear Physics of Italy were signed yesterday by Qian Sanqiang, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Prof Zichichi.

## NPC'S LIAO CHENGZHI RECEIVES SWEDISH DELEGATION

OW101524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, October 10 (XINHUA)--Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with a delegation from the city of Stockholm, Sweden, at the Great Hall of the People here today. The delegation is led by Mr Rutger Palme, president of the city council.

Present on the occasion were the Swedish ambassador to China, Mr Sten Sundfeldt, and Vice-Mayor of Beijing Wang Xiaoyi.

The delegation arrived here on October 6 for a visit to China at the invitation of the Beijing Municipal People's Government.



## EGYPTIAN VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES FOR U.S.

OW120724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Cairo, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak left this morning for Washington on a four-day visit with a message from President Anwar as-Sadat to President Jimmy Carter.

It was disclosed that the content of the message involved the situation in the Middle East and the Egyptian approach. Mubarak will confer with Carter on October 14 and meet Secretary of State Muskie and Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

It was reported here that in a statement made at the Paris airport this morning, Mubarak said that he will discuss with President Carter all problems concerning the Middle East situation. The basic objective of the talks was to discuss all the issues and various problems of the area including the war between Iraq and Iran, the Syrian-Soviet treaty and Libyan head of state Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi's forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union.

Since the outbreak of the Iraqi-Iranian war, Egypt has been closely following the development of the situation in the Gulf and the Middle East. President as-Sadat said on several occasions that both Iran and Iraq would be the victims of the war which only provided a chance for the Soviet Union to expand its influence in the Gulf and the Middle East. Moscow is building up a zone of expansion from Afghanistan to Libya to encircle the Gulf states and Egypt, he said.

Egypt has more than once expressed its willingness to provide the United States and Western European countries with military facilities to guarantee the security of the Gulf states.

## XINHUA REPORTS EGYPTIAN PRESS ON SOVIET-SYRIAN TREATY

OW101930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1905 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--The new treaty of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union "serves to strengthen the Soviet presence in the region and is another link in a chain of strategic military preparations, extending from Angola to Afghanistan," said the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM yesterday, according to MENA.

AL-AKHBAR said editorially, "the Soviets may take Syria as a means to attack Iraq in due time. The signing of the treaty signals the extension of the conflict areas and a wide-scale move to encircle the Arab oilfields in Gulf and Arab countries." "The Soviets not only mobilize Syria to fulfill the task but also mobilize all the members of the steadfastness front and confrontation front who link themselves with the Soviet Union through a treaty of friendship and cooperation," the paper added.

AL-AHRAM said today, "As soon as Egypt and Somalia became aware of what the treaties of friendship and cooperation between themselves and the Soviet Union implied, the two countries bravely abolished the treaties."

## XINHUA SPECULATES ON SUPERPOWER INVOLVEMENT IN MIDEAST

OW111130 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1531 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Roundup by XINHUA reporter: "The Flames of War in the Gulf"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The large-scale armed conflict between Iraq and Iran, two big oil-producing countries in the Gulf area, has continued for more than 2 weeks. There is still no sign of an end to this conflict.

The characteristics of the war in the past 2 weeks and more have been as follows:

1. It has been a large-scale armed conflict. Both sides have engaged the services of the ground, naval and air forces and made use of their most advanced weapons, including aircraft, artillery, tanks, missiles and warships; 2. Both sides have centered their targets of attack on each other's capitals, military bases and industrial cities, especially the economic lifeline--the petroleum industry; 3. The most intense fighting has taken place at the major oil-producing areas of the two countries on both sides of the Arab river, especially in Iran's Khuzestan Province; 4. Iranian troops have fought with unexpected tenacity, making a war of quick decision impossible.

During the more than 2 weeks of this war disaster, the two sides have sustained serious losses--many aircraft, tanks, artillery pieces and military trucks have been destroyed. The petroleum industry, the main pillar of the national economy of the two countries, has been seriously undermined, causing economic losses of as much as several billion dollars. Eighty-five percent of the installation at the Kirkuk oilfield, the largest in Iraq, has been destroyed. Half of Iran's largest oil refinery, the Abadan refinery, has been damaged by bombings. The two countries stopped petroleum exports shortly after the war began.

Since the war is occurring in the Gulf area, which is the largest petroleum supply center for the Western world, it has made its destructive effect felt beyond the boundaries of Iran and Iraq. People in petroleum circles have estimated that this war has reduced the amount of the world's daily crude output by about 3.5 million barrels. The Western countries are worried that the Iranian-Iraqi war may continue to expand and eventually jeopardize their petroleum interests in the Gulf area. The Western European countries and Japan are more concerned about the free passage in the Hormuz Strait, a vital passage in the Gulf area, because 60-70 percent of their imported oil passes through the strait, the blockade of which would strangle them.

At present, the superpowers are using the Iranian-Iraqi conflict to intensify their contention in the Gulf area. Without mentioning by name, Soviet leader Brezhnev on 30 September accused the United States of trying to "gain benefits" from the Iranian-Iraqi conflict. On 2 October, U.S. President Carter said: "We should prevent any turmoil which may arise as a result of involvement by the Soviet Union in Iranian and Iraqi affairs." During the Iranian-Iraqi war, the Soviet Union has not committed itself to Iran's request that the USSR stop the arms supply to Iraq. On the contrary, it has demonstrated its willingness to Iran to assist Iran with weapons if Iran so desires.

This is an evil omen. It shows that without making great efforts to stop the conflict and solve the dispute peacefully, the war will develop in its own way. If this invites the superpowers' interference, then a situation undesirable to the national interests of Iraq and Iran may appear, to say nothing of the threat to world peace and the economy.

#### RADIO BEIJING COMMENTS ON DANGER OF IRAN-IRAQ WAR

OW110554 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Oct 80

["Forum on International Affairs" commentary: "The Iran-Iraq Conflict Causes Concern in the World"]

[Text] The large-scale armed conflict between Iran and Iraq has further complicated the already turbulent world situation. Many countries worry lest the further spread of the conflict gives the superpowers an opportunity to interfere. They have thus strongly appealed to Iran and Iraq to peacefully settle their dispute in order to prevent the situation from further worsening.

People have long noticed that after its invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has been stepping up its efforts to pursue a southward drive strategy.

The superpowers are saber-rattling in the Persian Gulf region, and the situation there is highly turbulent. Both Iran and Iraq are situated along the Persian Gulf, and the outbreak of a large-scale armed conflict between them is precisely most welcome to the superpowers, which glare like a tiger eyeing its prey.

The recent trend of Soviet propaganda has caused many countries to be vigilant. As the armed conflict between the two countries has escalated, Soviet leader Brezhnev has denounced the United States, but not by name, for attempting to benefit from the conflict. The Soviet papers PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA have also wilfully clamored that the armed conflict between the two countries was engineered by the United States. In making such an allegation, they have been preparing public opinion for Soviet interference. According to foreign press reports, the Soviet Union is making a new strategic deployment in the Middle East.

Since the outbreak of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq, the United States, with important strategic interests in the Persian Gulf region, has repeatedly warned the Soviet Union of the need to exercise restraint and not to intervene in the conflict. U.S. Government officials have time and again stressed the strict observance of neutrality by the United States with regard to the conflict between the two countries and have expressed the hope that the conflict will be brought to an end at an early date. At the same time, they have also stated that this does not mean that the United States is indifferent to this conflict, and that the United States will respond to requests for aid by the nonbelligerent countries in that region that are threatened by the conflict. According to reports, to prevent the armed conflict between the two countries from spreading to other countries, the United States has sent four AWACS reconnaissance planes to Saudi Arabia at the latter's request. In addition, it has also dispatched a 20-member military technical team to Saudi Arabia to study how to improve the efficiency of Saudi Arabia's air defense warning network.

In view of the moves made by the Soviet Union and the United States, many countries are worrying lest the conflict between Iran and Iraq might be exploited by the superpowers and the war might become a protracted one. Pakistani President Ziaul Haq pointed out that the Soviet Union is attempting to open the back door to the Persian Gulf through Pakistan and Iran.

Egyptian President as-Sadat said: The only one who will benefit from this conflict will be the Soviet Union, because this conflict implies the worsening of the chaos in the Middle East region and the Soviet Union is attempting to profit from the chaos.

Both Iran and Iraq are Islamic. Their conflict has aroused the grave anxiety of the Islamic world. Pakistani President Ziaul Haq was entrusted by Islamic countries' foreign ministers conference on 26 September to go to these two warring countries to mediate between them. As the flames of war between them spread wide, the Islamic countries' foreign ministers called an extraordinary meeting on 1 October and decided once again to entrust President Ziaul Haq to continue his mediation efforts. The OPEC Secretariat also issued a statement, urging these two OPEC member countries to end their armed conflict.

Many countries and a number of international organizations have appealed to Iraq and Iran to stop their armed conflict and solve their differences peacefully. Hua Guofeng, chairman, and Deng Xiaoping, vice chairman, of the CCP Central Committee, have expressed their grave concern about the conflict and urged the two warring countries to quickly settle their dispute and guard against the superpowers' intention to intervene. The leaders of many other countries have made known their urgent hope that the two belligerent sides will take their own interests and world peace into consideration and seek settlement of their conflict as soon as possible. They pointed out that despite the outcome of the war, the two belligerent countries will suffer and the conflict can only open an avenue for foreign intervention and bring about bad consequences.



Western countries that rely heavily on the Persian Gulf region for oil have been greatly disturbed by the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. The two are important oil export countries in the Gulf region. Since the outbreak of their armed conflict, the two sides have launched raids on each other's petroleum industrial facilities, inflicting serious damage on their oil industries. It is estimated that the war between Iran and Iraq has reduced crude oil exports in the world by 3.7 million barrels, accounting for about 7.5 percent of the world's daily oil supply. This has greatly affected the West's oil imports.

The state of belligerency between the two countries has created a danger of blocking the Strait of Hormuz--the export exit for the Persian Gulf's oil--at anytime. This is a matter of life and death to Western countries that rely on the strait for shipping carrying nearly 40 percent of their oil supply. That is the main cause for the Western countries having direct concern about the armed conflict between the two Gulf nations.

It has been reported that the United States has consulted with Japan, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy and other countries on guaranteeing smooth passage through the Hormuz Strait. There are no signs that the conflict between Iran and Iraq will end in the immediate future. This has further aroused the anxiety of various countries. People hope that no third party will be able to profit from the conflict.

#### IRAQ ASKS SYRIA, LIBYA, DPRK TO CLOSE EMBASSIES

OW111324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Iraq yesterday asked Syria, Libya and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to close their embassies in Baghdad. Iraq was also to close its embassies in the three countries, said an Iraqi Foreign Ministry spokesman today.

The spokesman said that the Syrian and Libyan diplomats had been given 48 hours to leave Iraq while the Korean diplomats 72 hours. Iraq made this decision because of the support the three countries give to Iran in the current Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the spokesman said.

#### KING HUSAYN SAYS NO JORDANIAN FORCES IN IRAQ

OW120708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Text] Damascus, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--King Husayn of Jordan has reaffirmed that there are no Jordanian Armed Forces in Iraq, although the Jordanian Armed Forces have been placed on alert because of the Iraqi-Iranian crisis, according to Jordan TIMES today.

In television interviews with American and British journalists, broadcast last night, the king said Jordan had "no imminent plans to send troops to Iraq." He said: "If there is any need for physical support to Iraq, we will examine the situation and we will not hesitate."

King Husayn expressed the hope that future Arab-Iranian relations will be placed on the proper basis of mutual respect for the interests of the Arab world and Iran, and in the interest of the stability in the Gulf, the region and the whole world. Asked if Jordan's support for Iraq did not expose this country to the risk of an Israeli punitive strike, the king said that Israel's threats to Jordan had existed long before the current situation arose.



Meanwhile in Baghdad, an official Iraqi spokesman has denied reports that Jordanian forces had arrived on Iraqi territory to participate in the battles against Iran, the Jordan news agency reported. The spokesman said the Iraqi Government had not asked the Jordanian Government or any other government in the area for any assistance to participate in the battle.

#### Husayn Postpones Visit to USSR

OW111336 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Moscow, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--The postponement of a visit to the Soviet Union by Jordanian King Husayn as previously scheduled for mid-October was announced by the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA today. The paper declined to give the reason of the postponement and clarify the side which has suggested it.

#### OMANI COMMERCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN BEIJING

OW111548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1539 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Muhammad al-Zubayr, minister of commerce and industry of the Sultanate of Oman, and his party arrived here today for a visit to China at the invitation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

Minister al-Zubayr will exchange views with the Chinese minister of foreign trade, Li Qiang, on the development of trade relations between the two countries. They will also negotiate a governmental trade agreement.

The guests were honoured at a banquet hosted by Li Qiang this evening. The ambassador of the Sultanate of Oman to China, Mr Ibrahim Hamud al-Subhi, attended.

#### Talks With Foreign Trade Minister

OW131717 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Li Qiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, and Muhammad al-Zubayr, minister of commerce and industry of the Sultanate of Oman, held talks here today on the development of trade relations between the two countries.

The Oman ambassador to China, Mr Ibrahim Hamud al-Subhi, gave a dinner this evening for the visit to China of Minister al-Zubayr. Attending the dinner were Minister Li Qiang and Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei.

#### ZHAO ZIYANG SENDS MESSAGE TO ALGERIAN LEADER ON QUAKE

OW111216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1201 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, today sent a message to Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, expressing sympathy to the earthquake-stricken Algeria.

The message says: "Shocked to learn that violent earthquakes hit Al-Asnam of your country and caused casualties and property losses. On behalf of the Chinese Government and people, I extend to you, and through you to the Algerian Government and people as well as the victims, the profound sentiments of sympathy and compassion with the expression of our sincere condolences to the victims' families."

## ZHAO ZIYANG, ZIMBABWE'S MUGABE HOLD TALKS IN BEIJING

OW131240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1229 GMT 13 Oct 80

Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe held talks in the Great Hall of the People here today. Mr Mugabe is making a brief stop in China on his way home from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Welcoming the Zimbabwean guest, Premier Zhao Ziyang said: "Prime Minister Mugabe is a good friend of the Chinese people." Mr Mugabe thanked the Chinese Government and people for their unreserved support of Zimbabwe's national liberation cause. He said: "The Chinese people are the Zimbabwean people's trusted friends and brothers." He hoped that the friendship between the two peoples and friendly cooperation between the two countries would be continuously consolidated and developed.

Zhao Ziyang also praised the domestic and foreign policies of Zimbabwe. He said: "The Chinese Government and people highly evaluate Zimbabwe's independence and rejoice at the achievements of the Zimbabwean people in consolidating their independence and developing and building up their country." He reiterated China's support for the struggle of the Zimbabwean people and other African peoples. Premier Zhao invited Mr Mugabe to pay an official visit to China later.

Taking part in today's talks were Chinese vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, Huang Hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs, He Ying, and deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, Chi Haotian. The Zimbabwean minister of education and culture, Dzingai Mutumbuka, and minister of youth, sport and recreation, Joice Teura Ropa Nhongo, were also present.

After the talks, Premier Zhao gave a luncheon in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs Mugabe and their party, who arrived here earlier this morning.

## Mugabe Meets Hua Guofeng

OW131555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Chairman Hua Guofeng of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China met and had a sincere conversation with Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and members of his party, here this afternoon.

Hailing Zimbabwe's internal and foreign policies as wise since its independence, Chairman Hua Guofeng said that these correct policies adopted by the Zimbabwean Government had played a good part in stabilizing the domestic situation and in rehabilitating and developing the country's economy.

Pointing to the importance of consolidating and developing what had been achieved, Chairman Hua Guofeng expressed the hope that the Zimbabwean people will uphold unity and sum up their experience and strive for greater successes in safeguarding their independence.

Prime Minister Mugabe explained in detail the successes made by the Zimbabwean people in consolidating their independence and in developing the economy of their country, and the problems they had encountered. In fostering relations with other countries, Dr Mugabe said, the Zimbabwean people would not seek economic benefits at the expense of their hard-won national independence.

Present for the occasion were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister He Ying, Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Chi Haotian and Chinese Ambassador to Zimbabwe Zhu Qiyuan. Prime Minister Mugabe and his party left here for home this evening.

## CUBA TO RELEASE ALL IMPRISONED AMERICANS

OW140830 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 14 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--The Cuban Government yesterday decided to release all American citizens held in Cuban prisons, according to reports from Washington.

The announcement was made by Ramon Sanchez-Parodi, chief of the Cuban Interests Section which represents Cuba in Washington. He said it was in response to requests made by the families of the imprisoned American citizens, social organizations and members of the U.S. Congress. These Americans, he added, will be released as soon as they complete the required procedures and they are free to leave without any restrictions.

The U.S. State Department pointed out that the decision is "a positive step". At present, about 33 U.S. citizens are in Cuban jails.

AFP reported that a State Department official who asked not to be identified, said that the decision is an expression of friendship aimed at avoiding "a contentious issue" in the Cuban-American relations during the U.S. presidential campaign.

## HUANG HUA TOASTS FRIENDLY SINO-CANADIAN RELATIONS

OW131703 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Mr A.A. Lomas, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Canadian Embassy here, gave a banquet tonight to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Canada.

Among the guests at the banquet were Huang Hua, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of the State Planning and the State Capital Construction Commissions, the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Metallurgical Industry, Culture and Education.

In their toasts, both Mr Lomas and Huang Hua expressed the satisfaction with the development of the friendly relations between the two countries in the past ten years.

Referring to the Sino-Canadian contacts in all fields, Mr Lomas said: "The increased understanding these many contacts have produced may well be the most valuable accomplishment of our decade together. They have produced a significant measure of trust and confidence between our peoples and countries. Looking forward, we anticipate new levels of mutual understanding, benefit, and achievement in the years to come."

Huang Hua said: "There are great potentials as well as broad prospects for the strengthening of our cooperation in various fields. The current international developments require us to intensify our consultations, coordinate our actions and continue to make concerted efforts to combat hegemonism and preserve world peace."

## BELGRADE POLITIKA REPORTS INTERVIEW WITH WANG RENZHONG

AU111950 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Oct 80 p 3

[Report on interview with Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee, in Beijing on 11 September]

[Text] Beijing, [no date] Sep--If the people do not have the right to participate in decisions and the management of their enterprises, as well as in the management of state affairs, democracy is an empty word. In this respect, too, changes will come, and we shall carry out an appropriate reform, Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee, stated in an interview with the members of the delegation of the Yugoslav Journalists Federation, whom he received in Beijing on 11 September.

The delegation was led by Olga Perovic and included Besim Ceric (Sarajevo television), Ante Zivkovic (VJESNIK), Ivo Zorcic (Slovene Journalists Association), Milorad Denda (Radio Belgrade), Milisav Milic (Radio Belgrade correspondent in Pristina), Borislav Bogdanovic (SREMSKE NOVINE) and Predrag Vukovic (POLITIKA). They discussed the current political situation in China in a friendly and frank way. The meeting was also attended by the permanent correspondents of the Yugoslav press in Beijing: Sonja Badel (TANJUG), Tomislav Butorac (VJESNIK) and Dragoslav Rancic (POLITIKA).

## Increase in the Independence of Enterprises

Explaining the reasons for the changes which are occurring in China now, Wang Renzhong stressed that the way of doing things so far has been burdened by excessive concentration of power at the center. It is now aimed at providing greater opportunities for initiatives of the people in the provinces. The rate of our country's economic development in the last 20 years has not been high, he said. Naturally we have achieved noticeable results but the superiority of the socialist social system nevertheless has not found its appropriate expression. We have also had failures, one of which was the so-called "Great Leap," that is, the so-called "communization" in 1958. That caused us great damage. A veritable catastrophe took place during the so-called "Cultural Revolution."

A mistake was also made in the relationship established between accumulation and spending. Wang Penzhong believes that accumulation was too high and that too few resources were allocated to improve the standard of living of the people. The wages and salaries of workers, teachers, leading cadres and others were insufficiently increased during the 1956-76 period. We have now decided, he added, to change the relationship between accumulation and spending, because accumulation in the past amounted to over 30 percent. We have decided to return to the original relationship of the first 5-year plan period, that is, to an accumulating amounting to about 25 percent.

The relationship between agriculture and industry was also bad in the past. Everything was set up pronouncedly to the advantage of heavy industry. The investments for agriculture and light industry were small, but large investments were made for heavy industry. But even these latter ones were uneven. Insufficient allocations were made for the development of energy and transport and the largest allocations were made for the metallurgical and machine building industries. For this reason we now have difficulties in the fields of energy and transport. China has quite large reserves of coal as well as favorable conditions for the construction of hydroelectric powerplants. But these reserves and conditions are insufficiently used, consequently, the energy industries have not been developed to an appropriate extent.

There was yet another shortcoming: planning. The investments for the development of science, education and culture were small. In addition to the damages caused by the gang of four and the excessive concentration in economic operations and management, the existence of disproportions in planning also contributed to our failures in the development of the economy. For this reason we started last year to carry out an economic reform, Wang Renzhong further said in his talk to members of the Yugoslav journalist delegation. For instance, since last year we have begun to increase the autonomous rights of our enterprises; in your country you call that self-management.



Changes have now also been made in the methods of financing. The provinces have greater rights and opportunities for partial autonomous financing. The achieved results have been good. Positive results have been also achieved in all experimental enterprises. Production, income and financial gains are increasing. For this reason the reform is good for the state, for enterprises and for workers.

For instance, in Sichuan we have five experimental enterprises. In these enterprises workers have been granted even greater rights of autonomy. We have changed the past practice in which their income was given to the state. Now they pay a certain tax on the earned income. The great change in practice has been made in a mere 7 months. Naturally that is only a beginning. In my opinion, several years will be needed to extend that to the entire country. Just now we are preparing a draft law concerning the system of the entire economic reform. It will be adopted only after a comprehensive discussion.

#### Socialist Democracy Is the Most Important

In a political respect, socialist democracy is now the most important thing for us, Wang Renzhong further said. As a problem it is linked in its own way with the phenomenon of an excessive concentration of power in the economy. At one time, that is in earlier years, we believed that workers should participate in a greater extent in managing their enterprises. But that belief never progressed beyond hollow words. But if the people do not have the right to participate in decisionmaking in the management of their enterprises as well as in managing state affairs, then democracy is only a hollow word. Changes will be made also in this respect, and we will also carry out the appropriate reforms in this sphere.

In addition to developing socialist democracy, we will further strengthen the development of the socialist legal system. Comrade Hua said in his speech before the national congress: We will govern the country only by laws. Laws in the past were not perfected, and even those laws that we had were not consistently implemented. As a result of an excessive concentration of power in economic development, we lack sufficient democracy in the political system and consequently we are also confronted by the phenomenon of heavy bureaucratization, Wang Renzhong said in explaining the reasons for the existence of bureaucracy.

Comrade Hua said that bureaucratization is not merely a question of the style of work. The origin of bureaucratization is not only historical, even though China had been a feudal and semicolonial country and therefore lacks a democratic tradition. Bureaucratization is a problem that is also connected with the system, the social order. Bureaucratization was inevitable in view of the rules of concentration of power and the absence of democracy. For this reason we must change our system because otherwise we cannot avoid bureaucratization.

China's future development implies a reduction in the concentration of power, a legal system in the country and struggle against bureaucratization. We will constitutionally confirm the aforementioned changes and also adopt a long-term plan for economic development for several years. We will follow a policy of advancing production and improving the standard of living. That implies among other things a more rapid development of agriculture, light industries, energy and transport.

Our four modernizations are in fact modernizations rather at a low present level of development. Our country is very large and we have many people. The average income is low. We will strive to raise the average per capita income to \$1,000, that is, to a level three times as high as the present average. That can be achieved, but it will not be easy.

#### Better Life Also in Villages

An ultraleft orientation was followed in the development of our villages during a long period. We will also basically rely on collective economic operations in the future. But at the same time we will also aim at forming industrial-agricultural combines. Only we must bear in mind that we have many people on little land. Peasants form more than 80 percent of our population. Following the introduction of mechanization, there will be many unemployed working hands in villages. Accordingly, we will have to develop industry and commerce in villages.

But if our peasants cannot be made richer, then our country will remain poor. It is for this reason that we aim at modernizing our agriculture. For this reason our policy in villages has already changed now. We have increased the household garden plots and have provided greater freedom for open market trade. Thanks to these measures alone, last year and the year before our agriculture developed more rapidly and the incomes of peasants increased.

However, incomes in villages are still rather low. Last year a peasant realized an average income of 80 yuan (about 1,600 dinars) and the earnings from garden plots and from sales in open markets raised that income to 100 yuan. Only a small number of our peasants realizes an income that is by its level close to that realized by factory workers, say in Shanghai suburbs or in some advanced agricultural production brigades in the provinces (about 200 to 300 or even 400 yuan annually). In northeastern provinces and in some brigades that annual income amounts even to 1,000 yuan but this is true only in individual cases.

Because of this the share of villages in the total national income only amounts to about 20 percent and yet they are very important for the food supply and the standard of living of the population. China both exports and imports food. It mainly exports rice and soybeans and imports wheat and corn. It also imports a part of its sugar supply and cotton to be able to export textile products. At this time we are striving to end our imports of cotton and sugar and to gradually free ourselves from grain imports in the foreseeable future. We now import grain to stockpile our reserves to use in the event of natural disasters.

We have not been importing edible oil since last year. We also have a surplus of rice. We already have a problem in selling our supplies of pork. That does not mean that our pork supplies are excessive but the level of pork consumption is low. It is oil and vegetables that are used more extensively in nutrition whereas meat, eggs and other similar products are used less. That is particularly true in villages. Peasants do not drink milk at all. We will strive to make changes also in this respect.

#### "Cultural Revolution" Provoked a Veritable Catastrophe

The shortcomings inherited from the so-called "Cultural Revolution" are enormous. The anti-revolutionary gang headed by Jiang Qing organized a conspiracy to assume power over the party and state. They undertook rigorous measures to bring down the state. They brought down a majority of the leading cadres by false accusations, provoked an internal struggle among the masses of the people and insisted that workers should no longer work and students and schoolchildren no longer learn.

During that period factories did not operate. For instance, the slogan about scientists was: Whoever Possesses the Highest Knowledge Is the Greatest Reactionary. The scientific institutions also did not work. Scientists and research workers were sent out to engage in physical labor in villages and factories. Some were imprisoned and some died: a veritable catastrophe.

Jiang Qing also accused me of being an enemy agent, and thus I found myself in prison. I did not work for nearly 12 years, that is, from November 1966 to July 1978. I have no hard feelings over the fact that I was imprisoned and that I was criticized but I do have such feelings over the fact that I was unable to work for the party. And the benefit from all that: I had time to read. There is little time to read when one holds a leading position but during that period I had enough time. They accused me of being a traitor, a Trotskyist and an agent.

The preparations for the trial of that group are now nearing their completion. That will be a great event in which not only the Chinese people but also the entire world public are interested.

However, in our country the party continues to be the country's leading nucleus which will continue to determine the line and plan the policies on all of the most important problems. We have decided to separate the state and party functions, and separate them from above, at that, and to change the practice that has been followed heretofore and within which these two types of functions were intermixed. The government will autonomously implement the party line and policy.

It is more beneficial for party work to be oriented to a greater extent toward ideological questions, to real party work. That is one of the reasons Comrade Hua is no longer premier. The intermixing of party and state work has had a very bad effect in the past. Some of the provinces have now already separated these two types of functions.

#### Prices Are Uneconomical

Foreign investments? There are experimental provinces (Guangdong and Fujian). That is useful, for when the foreign investments are repaid, the newly built enterprises will be Chinese. We now collaborate with the Americans and the Japanese in oil drilling operations in the littoral regions. The construction of enterprises with mixed investments will not affect the character of the political system of our socialist country.

About the further development of socialist democracy? The role of the National Congress at all levels will be increased. We will also adopt an electoral law. In the future the people will directly elect their representatives. Workers and employees will directly participate in managing their factories and institutions. The right to recall a deputy or a leader has been also foreseen; that is, in their own working collectives, the people themselves will be able to elect or nominate their leaders.

And finally there is still something else: We have quite few problems with our prices. There are pronounced disproportions between prices and real values. Our prices are uneconomical. There is a large gap between the prices of agricultural and industrial products. In the future we will raise the prices of agricultural products and reduce those of industrial products. But we must bear in mind the existing conditions and therefore proceed step by step, little by little. This does not concern only the budget but also the incomes of the people.

Let us mention that we have increased the purchase prices for grain but we have not increased the sale prices, and therefore the state must pay subsidies. It annually pays 7-8 billion yuan in subsidies for grain alone. However, the increases in the prices of agricultural products must proceed in step with the reform of the wage and salary scales. The present subsidies for pork are made through an arrangement according to which the sale prices are lower than the delivery prices. Certain funds are also being allocated to maintain low prices for vegetables. Today the state annually pays a total of 20 billion yuan in such subsidies, nearly one-fifth of the entire budget revenue.

Thus, the conversation gradually came to an end. Several other currently important problems China faces today were also discussed. Wang Renzhong, secretary of the CCP Central Committee, emphasized at the beginning of the conversation that, in his opinion, it is the duty of journalists everywhere to ask anyone about anything and that he would strive to answer all questions to the best of his ability. Regardless of the difficulties involved in translating such an interview, we have tried to relate it as faithfully as possible.

Expressing his conviction that the relations between Yugoslavia and China will continue to successfully develop also in the future and that their economic cooperation will also be accelerated, our host wished to remind us that last year he had spent 10 days in Yugoslavia and to inform us that he likes our country in every respect and that the visit was very useful for him.



## GUANGMING RIBAO ON LIN BIAO-JIANG QING CLIQUES' TRIAL

HK101112 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Acts Ruinous to the State and People Will Not Be Tolerated by the Law of the Land"]

[Text] The case of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques which has attracted worldwide attention will soon be tried. The chief criminals of these counterrevolutionary cliques who committed the most serious crimes and caused the greatest harm since the founding of the PRC will finally appear in court to be judged.

As the old Chinese saying goes: Good will is rewarded with good and evil with evil; if the reward is not forthcoming, it is because the time has not arrived. Now, the time to punish these counterrevolutionary criminals according to law has arrived. This is most gratifying to the Chinese people.

These two groups headed by Lin Biao and Jiang Qing worked in collusion and formed counterrevolutionary cliques. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," they took advantage of their positions and power; carried out schemes; adopted legal and illegal, open and secret, verbal and violent methods to seize state and party power. They have committed unpardonable and towering crimes, greatly undermined our socialist cause and brought grave calamity to the hundreds of millions of Chinese people. Their counterrevolutionary crimes will be thoroughly exposed and criticized and they will be punished according to law. This is in the interest of the state and people and it reflects the strong wishes of the entire party, army and people.

As early as 1951, the "Regulations of the PRC on Punishing Counterrevolutionaries" clearly stipulated: All counterrevolutionary offenses made with the purpose of overthrowing the people's democratic political power and jeopardizing the cause of the people's democracy should be punished according to law. The first "constitution of the PRC" formulated in 1954 stipulated: "The PRC safeguards the people's democratic system, suppresses all treasonous and counterrevolutionary activities and punishes all traitors and counterrevolutionaries." The "criminal law of the PRC" stipulates: "Actions which are for the purpose of overthrowing the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and which jeopardize the PRC are all counterrevolutionary offenses." The criminal law stipulates that those plotting to overthrow the government and split the country, instigating rebellion, organizing or leading a counterrevolutionary group and spreading propaganda to incite the overthrow of the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system are regarded as counterrevolutionaries and will be punished accordingly. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques took advantage of the "Great Cultural Revolutions" to make "dynastic changes." They schemed to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system and to set up their "dynasty" of fascist dictatorship. They attempted to throw China into disorder and usurp party and state leadership in an organized and premeditated way. When their conspiracy failed, they even plotted to murder Chairman Mao, incited armed counterrevolutionary rebellion and attempted to seize political power through violence. This is extremely evil and will not be tolerated by the law of the land.

In order to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat and to make "dynastic changes," the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques tried all possible means to frame and persecute the party and state leaders. They arbitrarily created counterrevolutionary opinions and flagrantly used the instrument of dictatorship, which they had seized, to fabricate false charges against the old proletarian revolutionaries. They even extorted confessions by torture and created a large number of appalling unjust cases. The founders of the state have been persecuted and the chief leaders of the state have been harmed. This is the greatest reversal in Chinese history.

In order to usurp the party and state power and strengthen and safeguard their counterrevolutionary force, the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques also brutally persecuted and suppressed the broad masses and cadres and exercised fascist dictatorship. [paragraph continues]



During the 10 years of calamity, the citizen's personal rights were not safeguarded and democratic rights were severely trampled. People everywhere were accused of launching "vicious attacks." Even a sentence in an article or a book could be labeled as counter-revolutionary. Those who showed a lack of understanding of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and those who doubted or opposed the criminal activities of Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company were even killed. Under the leadership and instigation of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques, beating, smashing, looting, ransacking and arrests prevailed. Innocent people were jailed throughout the country. Everyone was in a precarious state. Famous writers, artists, scientists, educators and a large number of model workers, peasants and army men were framed and persecuted; there were numerous people who died or became crippled due to persecution. The whole China was in a state of white terror.

In short, it is impossible to count the crimes committed by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. How can we allow such bloodthirsty counterrevolutionary cliques to run amuck in the PRC? "The net of heaven has large meshes, but it lets nothing through." Those who defy the law should be punished according to it. This is perfectly justified!

One of the most wicked methods adopted by the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "Great Cultural Revolution" was to totally disregard party discipline and state law, and create a chaotic and absolutely lawless situation. The state did not function as a state and the party did not function as a party. Party members were deprived of their rights as stipulated in the party constitution and citizens did not enjoy the protection of the law. This bitter historical lesson clearly demonstrates to us the truth: The law of the PRC is a magic weapon in the people's hands to rule the country and to protect the people. It is "just like clothing and food which we cannot do without even for a moment." Only when people hold power in their hands and use law as a weapon to attack the counterrevolutionary criminals can they strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and safeguard the socialist system. Otherwise, the state will suffer disaster and the people will have a hard time.

Those who have done evil will suffer the consequences of their own deeds. Those who have harmed others will end up in failure. All counterrevolutionaries will follow this path. While Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and company were running amuck, they were very powerful. It seemed that: "they were arrogant, mighty and powerful, with tasselled hairpins on their heads and with dazzling golden lockets on their chests." ("A Dream of Red Mansions") However, as they went against the historical trend, brought ruin upon themselves and aroused the people's anger, the cliques collapsed like "crumbling buildings and ended up in the desperate position of a dying lantern." The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques have collapsed. These counterrevolutionary cliques which aimed at "overthrowing the former revolutionaries" have completely failed. This episode shows that: the historical trend of socialism is irreversible; the dictatorship of the proletariat cannot be shaken; the great, glorious and correct CCP cannot be humiliated; and the great Chinese people cannot be bullied.

Marx once said: "History itself is the judge and the proletariat is the executor." (Selected Works of Marx and Engels, Vol 2, p 80) History has condemned the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques which pushed a counterrevolutionary policy. Now, the Chinese people will make historical judgments these cliques. We believe that through the trial of this case, we will be able to expose and attack the enemies, educate the people, strengthen the socialist legal system, mobilize the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people, and accelerate stability and unity and the four modernizations.

YOUTH PAPER SUPPORTS DECISION TO TRY LIN, JIANG CLIQUES

HK101438 Beijing ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO in Chinese 30 Sep 80 p 1

[Editorial: "An Event That Greatly Pleases the People"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 5th NPC decided at its 16th session to set up a special procuratorate and a special court to try the 10 principal culprits of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques. [paragraph continues]

The people have been looking forward to this day and the masses of youths have also been longing to see these cliques brought before the court of justice. Now their wish has come true. This is a tremendously gratifying event. We the young people warmly support this solemn decision.

Were not the crimes of the Lin Biao Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques exposed long ago? Are they not held in contempt by the people? Why is it necessary to set up a court to try them? The reason is that they violated the criminal law and they should be dealt with by the Judicial Department. During the 10 years of calamity, they collaborated with each other and ran amuck. They engaged in agitation and conspired to overthrow the political power of the dictatorship of the proletariat. They framed and persecuted party and state leaders and usurped party leadership and state power. They persecuted and suppressed cadres and the masses of people, and exercised fascist dictatorship. They plotted to murder Chairman Mao and engineered a counterrevolutionary armed rebellion. Their crimes did not just concern "extremist ideas" and the "wrong political line" but were of the nature of a contradiction between the enemy and ourselves. The prosecution will not examine their errors in work, including those related to political line, but will involve only their counterrevolutionary crimes which violated the criminal law. The Ministry of Public Security has conducted serious and realistic investigations and pre-trial work. Ample evidence proves that Lin Biao, Jiang Qing and others were guilty of counterrevolutionary crimes seriously harmful to the interests of our country and nation. It is against the national law and popular indignation will be incurred if they are not brought up for trial.

The criminal activities of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing cliques to harm the state and the people have also brought unbearable torture and untold misery to the masses of young people. Countless innocent young people warmly pursuing their revolutionary ideal were cheated and used by them. Innumerable courageous, far-sighted, outstanding young people were put under by their fascist dictatorship. The young people who experienced the 10 years of catastrophe hate the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques to the very marrow of their bones. Setting up a court to prosecute these criminals today is also for the purpose of upholding justice and correcting the wrong verdicts passed on numerous young people.

This is an extraordinarily special prosecution which attracts worldwide attention. That we can hold this prosecution today demonstrates that our country has won great achievements in eliminating chaos and restoring order; a highly favorable situation of stability and unity has emerged in our country; our four modernizations are advancing triumphantly; democracy and the legal system have been greatly strengthened and the lawless state has gone forever in our country. This prosecution will surely translate that Chinese youths' hatred against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques into a huge material force for speeding up the construction of our socialist motherland.

#### LEADING MOVIE ACTOR ZHAO DAN DIES IN HOSPITAL

OW100126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0115 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--China's leading film actor Zhao Dan died of cancer at 2:40 this morning. Born in 1915, Zhao Dan, whose work over half a century won him nationwide and international respect, appeared in over 60 roles on the screen and is regarded one of modern China's most influential film artists.

#### Leaders' Visits, Messages

OW111442 Beijing XINHUA in English 1217 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--The last words spoken to his wife by Zhao Dan, China's leading film actor who died yesterday aged 65, were "let all people under heaven be happy," a relative told XINHUA today.

Zhao Dan asked that half of his ashes should be taken to Japan to be placed beside the tomb of Nie Er, the revolutionary Chinese composer with whom he was closely associated during the early 1930's. "The hearts of Japanese artists are closely linked with mine," he said. The rest of his ashes are to be scattered in an orange grove in Liuzhou, Guangxi. Liuzhou was the first to invite Zhao Dan to stay and work after the smash up of the gang of four. Zhao, an accomplished painter, produced many of his best paintings there.

While he was in Beijing hospital he received visits from Chairman Hua Guofeng and other Chinese leaders and messages from Vice-Chairmen Ye Jianying, Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Deng Yingchao, widow of former Premier Zhou Enlai, sent flowers.

#### Zhao Article on Artistic Freedom

HK130744 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Oct 80 p 5

[Article by Zhao Dan (6392 0030): "If Controls Are Too Rigid, There Can Be No Hope for Literature and Art"]

[Text] RENMIN RIBAO is launching discussions on "improving the party's leadership over literature and art and enlivening literature and art." After reading the captions "improving" and "enlivening," I was pleased. However, I was heavyhearted when I read from the "editor's note" that "the party must improve its leadership over literature and art and strengthen it by improving it; we are firm and unshakable in achieving this." I am not sure how many "we" are involved in the "editor's note." What I do know is that some of our artists--artists who are loyal, devoted and unyielding for the party's cause--became worried out of habit when they heard: "strengthening the party's leadership." Past experience of political movements has told them that in every such strengthening there is much physical and mental suffering and flagrant interference until "all-round dictatorship" is attained. The memory is still fresh and the special feeling is still there. I hope there will be no "strengthening" like that.

I hold: Strengthening or improving the party's leadership over literature and art means party understanding and implementation of the literature and art policy. To be more specific, it is a question of how the party unswervingly carries out the policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

Should the party lead the creation of literature and art? In what way should it lead?

The party can lead in formulating national economic planning and implementing agricultural and industrial policy; however, why should the party tell us how to farm, how to make a stool, how to cut trousers or how to fry vegetables? Why should they instruct writers how to write or actors how to act? Literature and art is the business of writers and artists. If the party controls literature and art too tightly, there will be no hope for literature and art. It will be finished. The "gang of four" controlled literature and art in the greatest detail; even matters like the belt of the actor or where to place a patch were under their control. Their control was so tight that only 8 plays were left for 800 million people. Isn't that enough to stimulate our vigilance?

Where is the writer who writes because the party tells him to? Did Lu Xun and Mao Dun write because the party told them to? Should we write whatever the party tells us to? Then who told Marx to write? Life, struggles--the course of history will produce a certain culture and will train artists and theoreticians of its own age; "each enjoys literary excellence for several hundred years." From a philosophical standpoint, literature and art cannot be controlled by any party, group, faction or cell. To wish to control them is to expose oneself to serious trouble, it is a thankless job and will bring disaster to literature and art.



The leaders of literature and art at all levels keep on saying that they are "persistently following the party's literature and art policy and revolutionary literature and art ideology," as if literature and art experts are merely laymen who are dim-sighted, deaf and heartless. Otherwise, it has been 30 years since the establishment of the PRC, and 60 years since the "May 4th" new cultural movement, and it is said that there are thousands and millions of proletarian literature and art troops, so why should the central authorities, the provinces, districts, counties, communes, plants and mines feel at ease only when nonprofessionals who do not understand or understand only a little about literature and art are appointed leaders? I can never understand their logic. In particular, power is highly concentrated when the senior leaders are nonprofessionals, therefore, in the course of changing from nonprofessional to professional, the thousands and millions of literature and art troops have to follow their steps closely. Moreover some leaders are unwilling to change, because once they are changed into professionals, they might not be able to hold their leadership positions. And even the professionals find difficulties in keeping up with the fast pace of life, and displaying their abilities. With all sorts of interference as well, these things lead to the situation in which current popular works of literature and art are only up to the standard of street gossip.

Should the literature and art associations and groups rigidly stipulate any ideology as the sole guiding principle? Should we take a certain work as the model? I think we must consider and discuss this seriously. In my opinion, it is better not to. In the ancient and modern history of literature and art, there is no prosperity in literature and art if only one stream is maintained while the rest are banned.

At the third sessions of the Fifth NPC and CPPCC, the deputies enthusiastically discussed the question of "system." The word "system" is actually unfamiliar to artists. It is gradually found later on that while we are too lazy to care for "system," the "system" has tight control over us, so tight that we cannot but face it squarely.

Let us ask, does any country in the world have such a large proportion as ours of non-professional cadres in the literature and art field? In our society, we are not used to saying whose livelihood is being supported by whom, because everybody has an "iron rice bowl" except the peasants and the youths (and some aged and women). Then, why should they drag in so many nonartistic cadres to control the artists? Some cadres might perform well if they are put in other, non-artistic, posts. However, the present situation is that too many "expert swimmers" are crowded in a "swimming pool," so what can be done but to "squeeze oneself in the pool as if inserting a candle." Every "artistic leader" makes a speech on artistic works in order to show loyalty to the job, each has his own ideas and it is very difficult to unify them. For example, in shooting the film "Lu Xun," since the tests in 1960, I have grown or shaved off my beard several times. Twenty years have passed, but the film has still not been shot. In a large country like ours, we should be able to shoot three or five films on "Lu Xun" in different styles, using different backgrounds and from different angles. However, now, even the "noises on the staircase" are growing weaker and weaker. This is not merely a problem of wasting the artistic life of an actor. The reason why the film "Lu Xun" was suspended is actually something to do with the birth of a new generation of artists like Lu Xun.

Literature and art is most individual and cannot be confined within the frame of a system. Literature and art works cannot be approved by vote! They can be commented on, criticized, encouraged and welcomed. From a historical standpoint, literature and art will not tolerate limits nor can it be limited.

Habits are not truth. Bad habits should not be observed as firm systems. If there is checking and approval at all levels, no good works will be produced. In the past and today, not one lively fine work is produced by approval. Very often there are different ideas concerning films; I cannot help but saying something myself. Sometimes I do want to control myself and not say anything. However, I no longer have anything to lose in speaking openly. I have been long-winded enough, and what is the use of my words?...

(Written on my sickbed, September 1980)



## TAN ZHENLIN ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR NATIONAL MINORITIES

OW110403 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1657 GMT 9 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--The NPC Standing Committee hosted a film reception at the Great Hall of the People here on the evening of 9 October in honor of a visiting group of the national minorities here to attend National Day celebrations in Beijing.

Present at the reception were NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Tan Zhenlin and Zhu Yunshan, Vice Premier and Minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission Yang Jiangren, and CPPCC National Committee Vice-Chairman Burhan Shahidi as well as representatives of national minorities from all parts of the country.

## XIZANG NPC VICE CHAIRMEN ATTEND TIBETAN OPERA

OW101252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1236 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--The blue masks of Tibetan opera, once looked down upon as a sign of a beggarly trade, are applauded in a performance on the Beijing stage this evening. The Tibetan opera "Langsha Wenbo" is one of 300 acts at a minority arts festival in Beijing.

Two Tibetan vice-chairmen of the National People's Congress, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme and Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, saw a full dress rehearsal on the eve of National Day. Bainqen Erdini praised the opera for "retaining the traditional style."

## VICE MINISTER YU MEI DIES; MEMORIAL MEETING HELD

OW120948 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1230 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Yi Mei, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission and member of the CCP organization of the commission, died of cancer in Beijing on 2 September 1980. He was 66.

Yu Mei was born in Penglai County, Shandong. He joined the CYL in 1929 and was admitted to the CCP in 1936. During the war of resistance against Japan, he was political commissar of the second column under the 3d Army of the Shandong People's Army resisting Japan and for National Salvation and director of the Political Department under the Shandong Column's Fifth Detachment of the Eighth Route Army. He made great contributions to the establishment and growth of the anti-Japanese forces in Jiaodong Peninsula and Penglai. He attended the Seventh CCP National Congress in 1945.

During the war of liberation, Yu Mei was the political commissar of the East China Military region's quartermaster headquarters and director of the Shandong Highway Transport Bureau. He fulfilled the task to coordinate with the troops in battle and to insure military supplies. After liberation, he served as chief of the Shanghai Municipal Military Control Committee's Navigation Department, director of the East China Navigation Administrative Bureau, deputy director of the Communications Department under the East China Military and Administrative Council, assistant to the minister of communications, vice minister of the Ministry of Communications and member of the ministry's party committee. During this period, Yu Mei conscientiously implemented the party's and state's principles and policies on communications and transport services. He also participated in the tasks to organize and lead the joint ocean-going maritime fleet with both Chinese and foreign investment as well as the China-owned oceangoing maritime fleet. He did a great deal of work to help promote China's waterway transport service.

The 10-year disaster seriously damaged the country's communications and transport undertakings. Yu Mei withstood the interference of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," upheld his duty post and worked hard. He performed meritoriously in insuring the transport of important state supplies.

Comrade Yu Mei studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought diligently, was loyal to the party and open and aboveboard and always considered the overall situation of the country. He worked hard and tirelessly devoted himself to study. He was a professional competent leading cadre of the communications departments. He had a fine work style, maintained plain living, cared for and loved cadres and felt very warmly toward the masses of the people, thus winning praise and respect by the workers and his staff.

A memorial meeting for Comrade Yu Mei was held at the auditorium of Babaoshen Cemetery for fallen revolutionaries in Beijing on the afternoon of 11 October.

#### MILITARY ACADEMIES DELEGATION LEAVES FOR U.S., CANADA

OW101240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--A delegation of China's military academies left here today to visit the United States and Canada. The delegation is led by Xiao Ke, vice-minister of national defence and commandant of the military academy of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

#### BEIJING RIBAO ON PRESS REPORTING ON NPC SESSION

HK120828 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep p 1

[Article by Zhang Dazhong (1728 1137 0022): "The Deputies' Speeches and the Press Reports"]

[Text] Since the opening of the Third Session of the Fifth NPC, many newspapers have used whole pages to publish the deputies' speeches. Their speeches not only affirmed the achievements of the government, but also made critical and objective criticisms of the defects of the systems in our country and the shortcomings and mistakes of the government. These criticisms involve not only ordinary government personnel, but also vice premiers and ministers. Things like this had not been published in the press for many years. There was a time when, if reports much milder than those speeches were published, they were denounced as "heresy and treason."

The difference between the reports on the session and the routine propaganda in our newspaper showed that some journalist comrades have not emancipated their minds, and were worrying: "If we publish the reports in such a manner, will the leaders approve?" "If we publicize and expose in such an extensive way and criticize the shortcomings, will it shake people's confidence in the accomplishment of the four modernizations?" Actually, when the masses read the reports on the session during those few days, they learnt that the deputies were enjoying the rights of being the masters at the session. They heartily rejoiced, and vigorously praised the session as "good, democratic, and genuinely voicing the aspirations of the people." They said that "the papers now have something worth reading," and "have linked our hearts with the session." While people were feeling very happy, very naturally they raise a question: If newspapers can be published like this during the session, can ordinary daily papers do the same? Can the spring breeze of democracy go on blowing in our papers? Practice is the sole criterion for testing truth. The reports on the NPC have proven that the effect of publishing critical articles openly and in a truth-seeking manner is good. After the masses read these reports, they were not discouraged; on the contrary, they were consoled, encouraged and full of hope and confidence. We must make use of the fresh air of the session, emancipate our mind and proceed from reality; in close connection with the work of Beijing Municipality, we must do better in publishing criticisms and self-criticisms in the newspapers. This will play a significant role in eliminating bureaucracy, reforming the defects, exercising the supervisory role of the people over the party and the government, linking up the party and government with the masses, and implementing the four proposals of the central Secretariat, as well as stimulating the four modernizations.

A newspaper is a vehicle to transmit information, and it is also a vehicle for the masses to exercise the right of being their own master. Theoretically speaking, the masses are the masters of our country. If they do not know what is happening in the country, how can they be the masters? If the newspapers only carry good news and no bad, the masses will only know the good things and unpleasant information will be held back. Is this not hoodwinking the masters? The staff of the government at all levels are civil servants; they must be supervised by the masses. The higher the rank of the staff, the more will their performance affect the interest of the masses, so they must be under the supervision of the masses. If the newspapers can only criticize the defects and mistakes of the staff at lower levels but cannot criticize those of the higher levels and instead must conceal their defects and mistakes, this actually reduces the democratic rights of the masses. We have gained positive and negative experiences and lessons in the past years regarding publishing criticism and self-criticism in newspapers. We must sum up the experience and make good use of it. For example: Criticism must conform to the actual situation and must be appropriate; if it is inconsistent with the facts, we must correct it by adopting more appropriate methods. Criticism should be constructive, and must be beneficial for bringing democracy into play, for stability and unity, and for the cause of modernization. Criticisms that are not supported by facts or are irresponsible must be refuted and boycotted. We should criticize with good intentions, and the criticism should be helpful for correcting the defects and mistakes of the comrades, instead of heaping on them freezing irony and burning satire and bludgeoning them. We must also guard against people taking the opportunity to carry out personal attacks and frame others. We must permit criticism, but we must also permit counter-criticism. All these things deserve our attention. However, we must not permit any excuses for suppressing the publication of criticisms and self-criticism in the newspapers, and still less will we allow anyone to deal retaliatory blows against his critic.

While we are carrying out modernization, our country is advancing amid reforms. Old problems are heaped up like mountains while new ones are constantly emerging. Our newspapers must give priority to commending the newly-emerging things that conform to the party's line and policy, and the people's advanced deeds. We must praise them enthusiastically. At the same time, we must criticize the old regulations, ideologies and work styles which obstruct the advance. We, the workers of our party's and people's newspapers, must try our best to do our job well in the great cause.

#### BEIJING RIBAO COMMENTS ON LEADERSHIP REFORM

HK120902 Beijing RIBAO in Chinese 29 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Tan Tao (6223 3447): "An Important Measure for Perfecting the Socialist System--A Talk on the Reform of the State Leadership System Carried Out by the Third Session of the Fifth NPC"]

[Text] The recent Third Session of the Fifth NPC has made a good start in reforming the state leadership system. Its significance is far-reaching.

Ours is a socialist country and our socialist system is incomparably superior to the capitalist system. However, our system is still not perfect, and there are still some defects in some current specific systems which hamper socialist superiority. Considering the aspects of the party and state leadership system, the major defect is the overconcentration of power in the leadership, with the leading personnel holding too many posts at the same time, which results in mixing the party with the government. Over a long period of time, we have unsuitably concentrated the power of enterprises and production units in the government departments, local powers in the central authorities, the power of government departments in the CCP committees, and the power of the CCP committees in a few secretaries, in particular, in the first secretary. Thus, there is the problem of overconcentration of power. Apart from the political influence of the remnants of feudalism, the main reason for this is that we copied the experience of some foreign countries and adopted some methods which were only useful during revolution and war, but not after the establishment of the country. Of course, we should not disregard the sabotage and disturbance caused by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique. [paragraph continues]



Overconcentrated power will certainly harm the democratic life of the party and state and lead to the disaster of bureaucratism, and what is particularly dangerous is that it can easily lead to socialist "alienation" in which individuals act arbitrarily. After the party has shifted its work focus, in the face of the heavy task of socialist construction, the overconcentrated power will not be able to catch up with the development of the socialist cause. The issue has reached a situation that demands immediate action, and reform is necessary.

Reforming the leadership system is beneficial for the development of the socialist economy. One of the serious effects of overconcentrated power is that control over the national economy is too great and too tight and there is no distinction between party and government or between the government and the enterprises. Administrative measures are used to manage the economy and subordinate administrative relationships are used to separate and disrupt rational economic relationships. Thus, the enterprises lack an inherent motivating force and initiative, and the activism and creativity of the laborers are dampened. This seriously restrains the development of the productive forces. On the other hand, most workers have no right to make decisions. This leads to inefficiency and blind instructions, since they have to ask for instructions and permission at all levels. This has brought about many unnecessary losses. Thus, if the leadership system is not changed, it will be very difficult to carry out economic reforms. Political reform must advance at the same pace as economic reform. If the leadership system is reformed, it will certainly effectively enhance the reform of the economic management system. Thus, we can speedily develop the social productive forces, catch up with the advanced capitalist states in economics, and basically improve the material and cultural life of the people in our country.

Reforming the leadership system is beneficial for bringing socialist democracy into full play. Over a long period of time, the democratic system of our party and state has not been perfect, and the patriarchal system, "one man alone has the say," personality cult and other similar phenomena incompatible with the socialist system have been rather serious. The Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique precisely made use of the defects in our system to engage in criminal activities of plotting to usurp power and bringing calamity to the country and the people. Some leading comrades made mistakes; this certainly has something to do with their own ideology and work style, but the more important factor is that of the leadership system. If the system is perfect, the evil-doers will be promptly exposed and will not be able to practice their tyranny. However, if the system is imperfect, good men will not be able to bring their roles into play. Furthermore, they cannot help making mistakes themselves, and may even go the wrong way. Since the establishment of the PRC, although we have carried out criticism and struggles against the influence of feudal remnants like bureaucratism, the patriarchal system and "one man alone has the say," the effect has been insignificant. The reason is that we only criticized ideology and work style, but did not do anything to reform the leadership system. The NPC has started to reform the leadership system; this has hit the root of the problem. Socialist democracy is the basic political prerequisite for the four modernizations. Without democracy, there is no socialism. Reforming the leadership system is the key to perfecting the socialist democratic system. After the leadership system is reformed, we can certainly build up a democracy which is much better and more practical than that of the capitalists and genuinely ensure the democratic rights of the people in managing the political, economic and social affairs of the state. Then, we can fully mobilize the activism of the masses and vigorously stimulate the building of the four modernizations.

In the long run, reforming the leadership system is also beneficial for training, tapping and promoting large numbers of talented people who can meet the needs of the modernization drive. Since the establishment of the PRC 30 years ago, we have trained many talented people for construction. The current problem is caused by the defects in the bureaucratic and leadership systems, which have suppressed and restrained the ability of talented people in various ways. We must change the phenomenon of overconcentration of power, do away with the practice of one person holding two or more posts concurrently, and separate the party from the government and the government from the enterprises. Large numbers of outstanding middle-aged and young cadres will then be able to take up leadership posts within a short period of time, increase their experience and abilities, shoulder the responsibility of modernization, and create conditions for making the cadre rank younger, more intelligent and specialized.



The general aim of reforming the leadership system is to strengthen the party's leadership and bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play. Ours is a large country with a population of 900 million. The unity of the people, the stability of society, the development of democracy and the unity of the state must be under the unified guidance of the party. Under the political guidance of the party, in reforming the leadership system we must establish a thorough, strong and effective government work system. At the same time, the party can better manage party affairs, concentrate its energy on grasping important matters like line, principle and policy, and do well in political and ideological work and organizational supervision and insurance work. All these things do not eliminate, but practically and effectively strengthen the leadership of the party. China has changed its democratic revolution into a socialist revolution; it was inevitable in history for the people throughout the country to choose the socialist road, for the superiority of socialism is unquestionable. In the past, disrupted by the ultraleftist line and sabotaged by the Lin Biao-Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, the development of productive forces was slow and the livelihood of the people was hard; these things had no connection with socialism. At present, under the guidance of the party's correct line, we have summed up the positive and negative experiences and lessons and reformed the leadership system systematically and carefully. This has brought new life and hope to our cause. We will be able to build our country into a prosperous socialist state.

## RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON CADRE SELECTION, PROMOTION

OW122053 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1132 GMT 12 Oct 80

["Text" of 12 October RENMIN RIBAO editorial: "Act Correctly According to Criteria, Do an Even Better Job in Selecting the Outstanding Middle-Aged and Young Cadres"]

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--The Third Session of the Fifth National People's Congress has called for earnest efforts to reform our country's economic management system and improve the work of all levels of our government. While this important responsibility rests on the older comrades, the task of promoting the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who are determined to carry out reforms has also become more urgent than ever. On the one hand, large numbers of able persons are urgently needed now to achieve the four modernizations; on the other hand, we have not yet discovered and promoted many outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who have fine political qualities, follow the correct ideological line and possess certain specialized knowledge, as well as organizational and leadership ability. Although we must train more able persons through intensified efforts, our major task is to skillfully discover, promote and even make exceptions to promote outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who have both ability and political integrity to meet the demands of our modernization program.

In selecting and promoting cadres, our party has always adhered to the line of appointing people on merit and the principle of appointing people according to their political integrity and ability. The criteria for selecting and promoting the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres at the present stage are: First, cadres who adhere to the socialist road and the party leadership and resolutely implement the line laid down by the party; second, cadres who have certain specialized knowledge as well as organizational and leadership ability; third, cadres who are in the prime of life and full of energy.

Acting in accordance with the great historical task of national modernization and the objective situation--in which there is a universally high proportion of old people among the leading personnel at all levels and personnel with a lower level of cultural, scientific and technical knowledge--the party Central Committee has put forward these three criteria for the very purpose of maintaining the continuity and stability of the correct leadership of our party and government. Without these criteria, it will be difficult to correctly evaluate and distinguish our cadres and it will be impossible for us to discover and promote the outstanding personnel who are trusted and relied on by the party and the masses of people. [paragraph continues]

Only by grasping the essential elements of these three criteria and using them correctly can we know subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their abilities. The first criterion is to examine whether a cadre's ideological and political lines are correct or not. In examining a cadre, it is necessary to stress what and how he is doing now. The important thing is his actual activities since the downfall of the "gang of four." Special efforts should be made to proceed from actual activities in finding out whether a cadre is wholeheartedly supporting the party line since the conclusion of the party's third plenary session. We must treat the cadres in an all-round way by taking into account their past records. With regard to their mistakes, we must analyze them specifically. Moreover, a more specific analysis must be made of those mistakes committed during so complicated a struggle as the "Great Cultural Revolution." Simultaneously with distinguishing mistakes in general from serious mistakes, it is also necessary to distinguish between recognizing mistakes and adhering to mistakes. As for those who have built themselves up by following Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and company in making rebellion; those who are seriously imbued with factional ideas; and those who engaged in beating, smashing and looting; we should never promote anyone of them to a leading post. Meanwhile, as for those who have been promoted, we must resolutely dismiss them from their posts. If we lower our guard and allow them to take over the leading posts, once again play the role of doubledealer, take roots to establish ties among themselves and to stay under cover, even a handful of them may also bring about inestimable disaster to us.

The second criterion is to examine whether a cadre is well trained; whether he knows his own work and has the knowledge of operational management, science and technology; and whether he has certain organizational and leadership abilities. In selecting cadres for promotion, we must pay attention to their cultural level and promote the graduates of colleges and secondary vocational schools. However, instead of considering only their educational backgrounds, we must also attach great importance to their actual working ability. Therefore, we must make equal efforts to select and promote the outstanding, able middle-aged and young persons who engage in painstaking self-study and the masses of worker-peasant-soldier cadres with practical experience who are capable of studying assiduously.

The third criterion calls for the selection and promotion of young cadres in good health who are able to shoulder arduous tasks and lead in waging a hard struggle. But owing to the different nature of work and different tasks and conditions of various localities, departments and trades, it is impossible to put a definite age limit on cadres. Some cadres are very competent politically and professionally, full of energy and capable of performing their duties but they are a little older than others. We must still promote those older cadres who deserve promotions. In short, we must apply these three criteria to the objective of selection and promotion in an unified way and not emphasize a given criterion in an isolated and unilateral manner. We must realize that the work regarding our cadres is a very complicated task. We must proceed from reality in doing this work and conduct thorough and meticulous ideological-political work. We should never handle this task in a summary fashion.

Some comrades believe it is better for cadres to move up step by step. This is fairly reasonable. We must not "rocket" cadres up as was done during the 10 catastrophic years. Promoting cadres step by step is a process by which they have time to go among the masses, become professionally proficient, gain experience and experience tests. In the past, we only understood that party and government cadres at the district, county, prefectural and provincial levels should move up step by step. We ignored the fact that there are also different steps, jobs and technical titles in various trades and professions. With the development of construction, we must eliminate this old concept of promoting cadres step by step. We must lay down new requirements and methods for promoting and using cadres in all trades and professions. In the future, people should be employed in many jobs with different technical titles once they pass examinations. This calls for creating some new steps that meet the requirements of the new situation and new tasks so an exception can be boldly made to promote outstanding, talented people. In so doing, we aim to promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres and to do so rather quickly.

Of course, we should not promote cadres too quickly. However, if we promote them too slowly, it will also adversely affect the great cause of modernization. As for particularly outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, we should give them a portable ladder so they can be promoted more than one grade at a time. The party Central Committee has now called for redressing the situations where a cadre holds too many posts at the same time and where power is overconcentrated. One of the objectives in doing so is to make posts available to young and middle-aged comrades so they can professionally mature at these posts.

To select and promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, we must widen our horizon and break with the confines of looking for talented people only from among party and government cadres or from only among those who are around us or familiar to us. Particularly, we must not promote only those who are close to us without regard for those with whom we are not familiar. If one were to promote only those who are close to him and not those with whom he is not familiar, he would favorably consider all his relatives, old friends and acquaintances and find all other people unsatisfactory. Then he would inevitably gloss over the shortcomings of those who are close to him and even describe their weak points as strong ones. In that case, the mediocre and incompetent would be admired, selected and promoted. If one does this, he minimizes the strong points of those with whom he is not familiar, no matter how outstanding they are. In that case, talented, competent and virtuous people would be inevitably suppressed or stifled.

If one selected and promotes only those who are close to him and not those with whom he is not familiar, he will inevitably look for "yes men." Then, those who are servile or who attempt and accomplish nothing would be regarded as "modest and prudent" and "honest and tolerant." However, those with knowledge and original ideas who do not chime in with others and who dare to express their views would be denounced as "conceited and arrogant" and "defying the leadership."

In forming a small coterie, if one selects and promotes only those who are close to him and not those with whom he is not familiar, he could not possibly select and promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres because those selected and promoted would invariably be his old colleagues, subordinates, fellow townsmen, relatives or friends. Since such a selection and promotion of cadres is not made in accordance with the standards set by the party, but on the basis of certain relationships, the honor or disgrace or success or failure of those selected and promoted would be determined by individual leaders. For this reason, those selected and promoted are always ready to do as they are told and are deeply grateful to their leaders. Thus, the relationships between cadres at higher or lower levels are actually turned into feudal personal appendage relationships. This is what prevailed during the "Great Cultural Revolution." This practice has also influenced some of our comrades, and its pernicious influence has not yet been completely eliminated. We must resolutely oppose personal appendage relationships, act strictly according to the party's principles and follow the principle of dealing with cadres on an equal footing regardless of where they come from. We must do a good job in selecting and promoting cadres for the party's cause and in the public's interest.

Whether or not outstanding young and middle-aged cadres are accurately selected and promoted has a bearing on the success or failure of the four modernizations and on the future of the party and state. This must not be done mystically by a few people behind closed doors. Also, it must not be done out of personal impressions, likes or dislikes or out of gratitude or resentment. This must be done through the concerted efforts of those at higher and lower levels and by listening to the opinions of the masses. Before selecting and promoting cadres, leaders at various levels should voice their own opinions of the cadres based on their observations of them. At the same time, the masses should be mobilized to fully discuss the cadres who are candidates for promotion. A relatively correct decision can be made only after considering the opinions of both the leaders and the masses.

It is not easy to evaluate someone politically, and it is not easy to predict one's ability and the prospects for training him. Now, the party Central Committee has set definite standards and fairly concrete requirements for cadres in political performance and working ability. Since young and middle-aged comrades have gone through tests for more than 10 years, leaders and the masses basically know their political performances and working abilities. Since old comrades are still around, we can adopt the method of assessing cadres both from above and below. In this way, we should be able to do a good job in selecting and promoting cadres.



There is now a phenomenon that merits our attention: Once an outstanding cadre is selected for appointment, some people begin writing letters lodging complaints against him, saying he has many "serious problems." These "serious problems" are actually minor ones. Some of them are not factual and still others reverse right and wrong or merit and demerit. To select and promote talented people accurately, each and every comrade has the duty and right to report to party organizations accurately on candidates selected for promotion. It is necessary to do so in order to promote democracy and follow the mass line. However, if one willfully finds fault with a comrade out of factionalism, personal grievances or jealousy of virtuous and competent people, he will damage our cause. This abnormal phenomenon in political life must be corrected. When a cadre who meets the standards for promotion receives unfair treatment, many of our comrades in the party, especially veteran comrades, step bravely forward to uphold justice and speak for him on the basis of facts and in the interests of the party and the people. This spirit should be vigorously promoted in the work of selecting and promoting outstanding young and middle-aged cadres.

We can accurately follow the standards for selecting and promoting young and middle-aged cadres and boldly promote and use large numbers of outstanding young and middle-aged cadres to meet the urgent needs of modernization. Organizationally, we can give full play to the superiority of socialism provided we clearly understand the new situation and new tasks of modernization, further emancipate our minds, eliminate the remnants of feudalism and the left deviationist attitude toward intellectuals and break through the confines of the idealist and metaphysical way of thinking.

#### RADIO COMMENTARY CALLS FOR COMBATING BUREAUCRACY

OW120656 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Adopt Effective Measures To Combat Bureaucracy"]

[Text] The economic reforms and four modernizations which are being carried out require us to build our leading bodies at various levels into relatively compact, responsible and efficient working organizations that maintain close ties with the masses. To do so, we must resolutely and effectively combat widespread bureaucracy.

Bureaucracy, a manifestation of exploiting class ideology and the workstyle of feudal government offices, is a backward phenomenon left over from history. Bureaucracy, different from that in old China and modern capitalist countries, exists today to a serious extent in the leading bodies of our party and socialist state. The existence of bureaucracy has its complicated historical and social causes, but the system of administration characterized by overcentralization of authority over a long period and the lack of strict and clearly defined administrative rules and regulations and a system of personal responsibility in party and government organizations at all levels can be said to be the most important cause of this malady. Therefore, to combat bureaucracy effectively, we must not only make resolute and continuous efforts in this regard, but must adopt effective measures to solve major problems, reform the party-state leadership system and improve the leaders' ways of thinking.

We combated bureaucracy for years in the past, but why did we fail to achieve noticeable results? One important reason is that we failed to find the defects and maladies in our systems that caused the existence of bureaucracy. Furthermore, we failed to eliminate bureaucracy by carrying out the necessary structural reforms.

Now it has been increasingly clear to people that it is imperative to reform the party-state leadership system. In accordance with the party Central Committee's plan, it is necessary to delegate power in a planned and systematic way to enterprises and institutions and to change the following situation: Those with power at higher levels cannot get much done in production because they are far away from production units; those at lower levels who have a good grasp of the situation and want to do something also cannot do much because they are not empowered to do anything themselves. All people at both higher and lower levels must clearly understand the scope of their responsibilities. [paragraph continues]



On the basis of the system of personal responsibility, a complete set of administrative rules and regulations must be laid down in order to ensure that each and every department, unit and cadre has clearly defined powers, functions and responsibilities. Leading cadres at all levels must not be allowed to enjoy any political and economic privileges not provided for by the laws and systems. At the same time, inspection by competent organizations and supervision by the masses must be strengthened in order to avoid the situation where no distinction is made between merits and demerits and where rewards and punishments are partially meted out.

It is necessary to establish and implement the systems of election, recruiting through examination, evaluation, appointment and removal, rewards and penalties and retirement and discharge from office for all categories of cadres at all levels. The work of cadre management should be vigorously carried out. Efforts should be made to rectify these maladies: cadres are only ready to accept a higher, but not a lower post; when a cadre is assigned to a unit he likes, he is not willing to be transferred to another unit; and no distinction is made between those who do a good job and those who do a poor one. Party work should be actually separated from government work. Efforts should be made to reduce the number of administrative organizations and personnel and to change the situation in which overlapping administrative organizations are overstaffed.

When we have a good system, we will still have to foster a good style of work in order to implement these systems. There is a general failing now existing in some leading bodies: They devote more time to talking about major principles, issuing large numbers of documents and engaging in discursive discussions, but less time to supervising and inspecting and discovering, studying and solving problems. To overcome this failing and similar ones, it is very necessary to urge leaders to lead cadres to the frontline of the four modernizations where they should study and investigate, strengthen their supervision and inspection and help lower levels solve problems.

In dealing with cadres whose style of work is not good and who do not make earnest efforts to improve it, party organizations and the masses should be relied on to wage a necessary ideological struggle against them in order to impel them to improve their style of leadership.

#### RENMIN RIBAO SIGNED ARTICLE ON MIND EMANCIPATION

OW102100 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1451 GMT 10 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--RENMIN RIBAO today published a signed article entitled "Some Viewpoints on the Current Movement to Emancipate Minds." The article emphatically points out that this movement has already become an irresistible historical trend at present, and that nobody can fundamentally reverse it. The article expresses the firm belief that with the firm leadership of the party Central Committee and the combined efforts of the broad masses of people who work together with one mind and one heart, the momentum of the mind emancipation movement will definitely be continued in a penetrating way.

Xing Benshi points out in his article: A powerful ideological emancipation movement has appeared in the vast land of our country following the downfall of the "gang of four." This movement is not something promoted by a sudden impulse, but an outcome of the development of historical trends to keep pace with the "situation."

After recalling how this ideological emancipation movement has developed from a spontaneous movement to a conscious movement, and how it first started through deliberation and has reached a high tide, the article analyzes some characteristics of the movement.

The article says: If we compare the current ideological emancipation movement with other ideological emancipation movements of the past, we discover that the current movement aims at eliminating present-day superstition. [paragraph continues]

According to present-day superstition, leaders are gods, and their writings and viewpoints are something to be worshipped, or are the ultimate truth which no longer needs to be examined and developed through actual practice. As a result, a pattern of neoclassicism [xin jing xue 2450 4842 1331] has begun to appear; that is, "whatever is right or wrong must be based on the leaders' judgment." This neoclassicism has seriously stifled the thinking ability and creative power of our Chinese nation. Owing to such a state of stagnation and ossification in our thinking, we have lost not only our ability to discern many things but also the ability to judge the long period of havoc caused by such traitors within the party as Lin Biao, Kang Sheng, the "gang of four" and their company. Therefore, after the downfall of the "gang of four," the people demanded that practice be used to measure our past, to evaluate right and wrong as well as all merits and faults, and to emancipate our minds, push our theory forward and restore the vitality of the Chinese nation. Taking rationalism as a criterion for judgment, the enlightenment movement in the past demanded that all activities of the people be examined by rationalism. Taking practice as the criterion, the same movement now demands that all mental things such as theories, lines and principles be evaluated by practice.

The article points out: The other characteristic of the current ideological emancipation movement is that this movement has always been connected with reforms in other fields, carried out side by side with them and advanced together with them. Ideological emancipation has paved the road for various reforms; meanwhile, reforms in various fields have also in turn pushed forward the further development of ideological emancipation. The party Central Committee has recently adopted a series of reforms, including putting an end to the practice of granting de facto lifelong posts to leading cadres; transforming the system of leadership; making a distinction between the party and the government; ensuring that leading group members gradually become younger, more educated, more professional and more competent; giving full scope to people's democracy; practicing direct election of grassroots administrative organs; establishing congresses of staff and workers in enterprises and other units; perfecting the legal system; formulating new laws; putting an end to the party committees' interference with judicial work; guaranteeing independent judicial work; reforming economic management; using economic methods to run the economy; and combining regulation through planning with regulation by the market. Furthermore, many new regulations have also been adopted with regard to ownership, the decisionmaking power of the enterprises, the system of fixed responsibility in production, the protection of competition and the promotion of joint operation. Never before since the founding of our country has a major reform covered such a wide range on such a large scale. All these reforms are the outcome of ideological emancipation, and they will in turn create a direct impetus to the current ideological emancipation movement and encourage the people of the whole country to blaze new trails with determination and devote themselves to the four modernizations.

This movement for the emancipation of the mind has still another characteristic that has gradually deepened with the practice. When the movement has just started, people's questions were confined to some concrete ones. With the practice, people have asked for answers to an increasing number of increasingly important questions and have finally touched on questions of fundamental importance. For instance, in the beginning, people did not feel that lifetime tenure of office for leading cadres, which actually existed in our country for many years, was a serious problem or at least that this system had to be immediately reformed because they were used to it. Later, when they enhanced their understanding, they considered this to be the basic malady in our system of leadership, which has led to a long overconcentration of power and has encouraged a patriarchal system, the practice of "what I say goes" and bureaucracy. This corrupt practice, which has seriously obstructed the promotion of socialist democracy, must be rectified.

From this problem and other similar ones, people have gradually come to realize that our socialist society has developed out of a semifeudal and semicolonial society. Although we went through the democratic revolution and generally accomplished the political, economic and other tasks of the democratic revolution, we did not penetratingly criticize feudalism in the ideological sphere. Therefore, the pernicious influence of feudalism is still rather serious in our society and within our party. This is the root cause of abnormal life in the party, the patriarchal system, the practice of "what I say goes," the seeking of special privileges, lifelong tenure of office and other maladies. If the pernicious influence of feudalism were not criticized, major political reforms would encounter tremendous obstructions and might well be given up halfway. Thus, with the deepening of people's understanding, the historic task of eliminating the pernicious influence of feudalism has become the order of the day in order to meet the requirements of political reforms.

The article points out: The final characteristic of this movement for the emancipation of the mind is that it started as a somewhat spontaneous movement but soon became a conscious one. This movement has developed soundly under the leadership of the party Central Committee. Our party is a long-tested Marxist political party. Although it has gone through various twists and experienced all kinds of hardships in the past one or two decades, it has not been overwhelmed by difficulties. Through a tenacious struggle, it has summed up both positive and negative experiences and has become more mature.

By leading this movement for the emancipation of the mind, our party itself has also been baptized by the movement. Thus, it has become wiser and more vigorous. Setbacks are nothing to fear, but what is important is to learn lessons. This is precisely what our party has done. The hearts of the party Central Committee and the people are linked to each other. Standing in the van of the movement, the party Central Committee has been leading it forward so that the movement has been advancing victoriously by surmounting various difficulties.

The article considers groundless the argument that "the movement for emancipation of the mind has hindered the defense of Marxism." If one has to say that this movement has constituted a hindrance, it can only be a hindrance to a bookish "Marxism." As for creative Marxism, this movement for emancipation of the mind completely accords with its requirements. Marxism, whose nature is revolutionary and critical, does not recognize any absolutes except that all things in the world are in absolute motion. This Marxist spirit is of course completely applicable to Marxism itself. The history of Marxism is a history of continuously substituting new conclusions for old ones and enriching Marxist principles with new practices. Only by developing Marxism and continuously enriching it with new practices can the truth of Marxism win people's trust. Emancipation of the mind precisely requires us to free ourselves from book worship, to listen to the voice of practice and of the masses and to develop Marxism in a creative way. This is precisely a scientific approach to Marxism. Only with such an approach can we really defend Marxism.

GUANGMING RIBAO: CONFUCIUS' THINKING ON COGNITION

HK100910 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 80 p 4

[Article by Fu Yunlong (0265 0061 7893): "We Should Correctly Evaluate Confucius' Thinking About Learning"]

[Text] Confucius was a political thinker with far-reaching influence in Chinese history. There has always been much debate about his philosophical thinking in academic circles. In this article, I intend to give my humble views on how to treat and evaluate Confucius' thinking about cognition.



Does matter come before feeling and thinking or do thinking and feeling come before matter? These are two basic lines of cognition. As far as the development of the idea of cognition in ancient China was concerned, Confucius was the first person to clearly put forward this question from the plane of philosophy and point out that there are two different views on cognition--"to know from birth" and "to know from having learned." For example, he said: "There may be those who act without knowing why. I do not do so. Hearing much and selecting what is good and following it; seeing much and keeping it in memory--this is the second style of knowledge." ("Shu Er" chapter in "Analects of Confucius". Hereafter only the name of the chapter will be given) "I am not one who was born with the possession of knowledge; I am one who is fond of antiquity, and earnest in seeking it there." (ibid) He also said: Those who are born with the possession of knowledge are the highest class of man. Those who learn, and readily attain knowledge, are the next. Those who are dull and stupid, and yet compass learning, are another class next to these. As to those who are dull and stupid and yet do not learn--they are the lowest of the people." ("Ji Shi") Here, as far as the comparison made between the views of "to know from birth" and "to know from having learned" is concerned, Confucius had in fact summed up the two completely different lines of cognition at that time. Therefore, when we evaluate Confucius' position and role in the history of knowledge of ancient China, we must first affirm the historical significance of the two lines of cognition clearly pointed out by him.

What then was Confucius' attitude toward knowledge? On this question, his attitude was one of prudence. He once said: "a superior man, in regard to what he does not know, shows a cautious reserve." ("Zi Lu") He also said: "When you know a thing, maintain that you know it; and when you do not know a thing, say that you do not know it--this is knowledge." ("Wei Zheng") This shows that Confucius in fact did not think there are any omniscient geniuses. That is why he was able to bring up the question of "knowing" and "not knowing" and warn people against claiming to know things they did not know. It was from this attitude that Confucius greatly stressed the importance of study to avoid any deviation caused by subjective one-sidedness on the question of knowledge. There is this passage in the chapter of "Yang Huo": "The master said: 'Yu, have you heard the six words to which are attached six becloudings?' Yu replied: 'I have not.' The master said: 'Sit down, and I will tell them to you. There is the love of being benevolent without the love of learning--the beclouding here leads to a foolish simplicity. There is the love of knowing without the love of learning--the beclouding here leads to dissipation of mind. There is the love of being sincere without the love of learning--the beclouding here leads to an injurious disregard of consequences. There is the love of straightforwardness without the love of learning--the beclouding here leads to rudeness. There is the love of boldness without the love of learning--the beclouding here leads to insubordination. There is the love of firmness without the love of learning--the beclouding here leads to extravagant conduct.'" Confucius not only said this to his disciples, he demanded it of himself. He also did not think he was a man of great knowledge. He said: "My studies lie low, and my penetration rises high." This means he started learning the fundamentals first and gradually moved on to more difficult subjects. To do this, he always paid attention to learning from all quarters--"the silent treasuring of knowledge; learning without satiety." ("Shu Er") He regarded everyone as his teacher. He said: "When I walk along with two others, they serve as my teacher. I will select their good qualities and follow them, their bad qualities and avoid them." (ibid) His disciple Zi Gong commented on his industrious attitude in seeking knowledge, saying: "Where could our master go that he should not have an opportunity of acquiring knowledge? And yet what necessity was there for his having a regular master?" ("Zi Zhang") Gongment Zi said Confucius was "conversant with the classics, discerning about rites and music and well informed about all things on earth." ("Gongmeng" chapter in "Mo Zi") These remarks give a relatively true picture of Confucius.



About the ways of learning, Confucius was opposed to sheer imagination. He said: "I have been the whole day without eating, and the whole night without sleeping--occupied with thinking. It was of no use. The better plan is to learn." ("Wei Ling Gong") He maintained that there is a given sequence of learning--"Hearing much and selecting what is good and following it; seeing much and keeping it in memory--this is the second style of knowledge." Confucius regarded "hearing much" and "seeing much" as the starting point of the sequence of learning. This conforms with the materialist line of cognition. Confucius held that the origin of man's knowledge comprises three aspects: learning from the classics; learning from others; and "hearing much" and "seeing much." However, he held that we must not blindly believe in the indirect and perceptual experience of the old ages and of others, not even what we see and hear. We must observe. He said: "Hear much and put aside the points of which you stand in doubt, while you speak cautiously at the same time of the others--then you will afford few occasions for blame. See much and put aside the things which seem perilous, while you are cautious at the same time in carrying the others into practice--then you will have few occasions for repentance." ("Wei Zheng") This means that perceptual knowledge obtained through "hearing much" and "seeing much" must be analyzed. Things which seem doubtful should be put aside and only those which are beyond doubt should be put into practice. As long as one adopts this attitude in his words and actions, he can make fewer mistakes and have fewer causes for repentance. Furthermore, Confucius also held that even the more reliable perceptual knowledge should be amplified and analogized. This is what he meant when he said: "I told him one point, and he knew its proper sequence." ("Xue Er") Based on this, he clearly advanced the formulation: "learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous." ("Wei Zheng") "Labor lost" means gaining nothing; "perilous" means dangerous. What this saying means is that if we learn without thinking, we will not be able to gain anything; if thinking is not based on learning, we will not be able to obtain any reliable knowledge. We can say that in this formulation Confucius had initially guessed, from the process of cognition, the relationship between perceptual knowledge and rational knowledge.

From what we read in "Analects of Confucius," we know that Confucius always adhered to his theory about cognition in his words and deeds. For example, he was quite particular about respecting facts and proceeding from facts. When his disciple Fan Chi requested that he be taught husbandry and gardening, Confucius honestly replied: "I am not so good for that as an old husbandman," "I am not so good for that as an old gardener." ("Zi Lu") Of course, from what the subsequent paragraphs tell us, he did not have a very high opinion of the old husbandmen and old gardeners. However, such an attitude of looking down upon the peasants was not unusual at that time. For another example, he said that he could talk about the rites of the Xia and Yin Dynasties because there were sufficient materials to prove his points, but he could not talk about the states of Qi and Song because there were not sufficient materials. Of course this is a desirable attitude. It was precisely with this in mind that Confucius summed up subjective one-sidedness in cognition into four tendencies which must be eliminated. He said: "There should be no foregone conclusions, no arbitrary predetermination, no obstinacy and no egoism." ("Zi Han") Confucius also paid attention to understanding things from their interrelations. He said: "I set it forth from one end to the other, and exhaust it," (ibid) meaning that he looked at both the positive and negative aspects of problems. His saying--"While you do not know life, how can you know about death?" ("Xian Jin")--also embodied this idea.

Confucius adhered to his theory about cognition in his teaching activities and the practice of teaching in turn enriched his theory about cognition. Therefore, he was able to sum up a set of teaching methods which can still be used for reference today. He bore in mind the different backgrounds of his students and adhered to the elicitation method of teaching. He said: "To those whose talents are above mediocrity, the highest subjects may be announced. To those who are below mediocrity, the highest subjects may not be announced." ("Yong Ye") What he meant was: To a person who is above mediocrity, we can tell him the profound truth; to a person who is below mediocrity, we cannot tell him the profound truth. [paragraph continues]

Obviously this statement was aimed at students of different levels. The problem is, Confucius regarded such a difference as absolute and static, even drawing the conclusion that "there are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed." ("Yang Huo") This is wrong. Confucius recognized the difference between people's natural endowments, but he did not understand that the wise and the stupid can change. Thus, his so-called elicitation method of teaching was not thorough. He said: "I do not open up the truth to one who is not eager to attain knowledge, nor help out anyone who is not anxious to explain himself. When I have presented one corner of a subject to anyone, and he cannot learn the other three from it, I do not repeat my lesson." ("Shu Er") What he meant was: Unless my students have cudged their brains and still failed to get an answer, I will not help them straighten out their thinking; unless they really have something to say but do not know how to express themselves, I will not enlighten them; unless they can extend what they were taught to other areas, I will not teach them again. The first two ideas are quite reasonable, but the last bit is related to his idea of "there are only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class who cannot be changed" and shows his limitations. Hence, if we examine what Confucius had said regarding cognition in connection with his teaching activities, we will find that his idea of cognition basically fell into the category of materialist sensualism--it was not idealist apriorism at all.

Such being the case, wouldn't Confucius have become a materialist thinker? Things are not that simple. We acknowledge that Confucius' idea of cognition basically fell into the category of materialist sensualism, but with his other ideas, we still have to make concrete analyses and must not generalize. Let us take a look at his views on "heaven" for example. He once said: "At 50, I knew the decrees of heaven." ("Wei Zheng") "Death and life have their determined appointment; riches and honors depend upon heaven." ("Yan Yuan") "Does heaven speak? The four seasons pursue their courses, and all things are continually being produced, but does heaven say anything?" ("Yang Huo") With the exception of the last remark, which reflects that his views on "heaven" had certain leanings toward nature, the others either showed a feeling of helplessness before heaven and heaven's will or regarded heaven as the arbiter. Thus, the conclusion that Confucius' outlook on nature was a kind of idealist theory of heaven's will basically tallies with fact. Of course this idealist theory of heaven's will had its influence on Confucius' views on cognition. However, we cannot equate his idealist outlook on nature with his views on cognition because of this. The reason is that to Confucius and people like him, the incongruity between the outlook on nature and the views on cognition was in conformity with rather than against the laws of philosophical development. Mo Zi was one such person. He also held that "heaven" was the main body of nature and "heaven" had its own will. He said: "He who obeys the will of heaven, loving all men universally and working for their benefit, will surely win reward. But he who disobeys the will of heaven, showing partiality and hatred and working to injure others, will surely incur punishment." (Part of the chapter on "The Will of Heaven" in "Mo Zi") He also cited this as an example: "Yu, Tang, Wen and Wu, the sage kings of the three dynasties of antiquity--they were the ones who obeyed the will of heaven and won reward. Jie, Zhou, Yu and Li, the evil kings of the three dynasties of antiquity--they were the ones who disobeyed the will of heaven and incurred punishment." (ibid) From this, he drew the conclusion that Yu, Tang, Wen and Wu won reward because "above they honored heaven, in the middle realm they served the spirits, and below they loved men." (ibid) This conclusion had strong religious leanings. However, when we evaluated his views on cognition in the so-called "three tests of a theory," we did not deny its simple and pure materialist character. In fact, if we compare Mo Zi's "three tests of a theory"--"comparing the theory with the evidence of the eyes and ears of the people" and "observing whether, when the theory is put into practice in administration, it brings benefit to the state and the people" (part one of the chapter on "Against Fatalism" in "Mo Zi")--with Confucius' ideas of "I am one who is fond of antiquity and earnest in seeking it there," "when I walk along with two others, they serve as my teachers," "hearing much" and "seeing much," we will find that there is not much qualitative difference between them. How can we acclaim Mo Zi's views on cognition as materialist empiricism and refute Confucius' views as a kind of "preposterous" idealist apriorism?

In evaluating Confucius' views on cognition, we should also consider the fact that the time he lived in was a transitory age of great changes and that he himself was a transitory historical personage. This historical background determined that his philosophical ideas could very well not have been influenced by traditional ideas. We should not be too harsh on his ideas of "sages" and "geniuses" being "born with knowledge" because these were quite popular at that time.

As we can see from the history of ideology, Mencius and Xun Zi proceeded from Confucius' teachings and established their own relatively comprehensive idealist apriorism and materialist theory of knowledge. Thus, a correct evaluation of Confucius' views on cognition is of great significance in our search for the law governing the development of the idea of cognition in the spring and autumn period and the period of warring states.

ZHEJIANG RIBAO ON FORMER DEPUTY COMMANDER ZHOU CHANGSHENG

HK130748 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 21 Sep 80 p 1

[Report by Chen Guanbai (8115 0385 2672) and Jiang Ping (3068 0988): "What Is the General Thinking About?--Interviewing Zhou Changsheng, Veteran Red Army Figher and Former Deputy Commander of Zhejiang Provincial Military District"]

[Excerpt] The recently concluded third session of the Fifth NPC solemnly raised the question of having young, educated and professional people as cadres. While our party is busy selecting large numbers of cadres who are in the prime of life, what is in the minds of the old comrades?

To find out, we visited Comrade Zhou Changsheng, former deputy commander of Zhejiang Provincial Military District, in a small quiet building--a sanatorium for retired cadres in the provincial military district.

Upon seeing us, Zhou Changsheng said happily: "I have been participating in the revolution for over 50 years. This is the first time I have heard about old comrades of the party Central Committee offering their own jobs to others. This is unusual. The reform of the Chinese cadre system has gotten off to a good start!" He laughed with the dignified air of a general.

He made special mention of Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the National Defense Council, and his letter of resignation. As a political commissar of the former First Red Army Corps, Marshal Nie had all along remembered that he had under him model Company Commander Zhou Changsheng, who had fought bravely. After liberation, every time he came to Hangzhou he sent for Zhou Changsheng, asking about his work and health and showing concern for him in every way. Not long ago, Zhou Changsheng saw Marshal Nie on television. He was so weak that he had to be helped up by two people to greet "the little woman from Japan." He could not help feeling concerned about the old commander's health. He even wanted to phone him out of concern. At the recent NPC session, he read Marshal Nie's letter of resignation and was moved to tears. He thought that though in poor health, the old commander never forgot that we must have successors to the party's cause. His resignation was another example to us. We will soon be in our seventies or eighties. If we still do not give up our jobs in favor of the young and "get hospitalized while listed as active members of the command headquarters," how can the four modernizations be achieved? Thinking along these lines really makes me feel that my retirement has been worthwhile.

As a general, Zhou Changsheng had been through thick and thin. In 1929, he joined the revolution in the Soviet area of Jiangxi. He devoted the best part of his life to a military career. He said with feeling: Everyone was young once. When we started leading troops as "commanders," we were just young fellows of less than 20. When we had become cadres at the division and army corps levels, we were only in our thirties, with "a vast number of troops and horses" under our command. In the period of war, great attention was paid to promoting young cadres. When I was first a battalion commander, Regiment Commander Yang Dezhi taught me how to exercise command and deploy troops. It might be recalled that in the Sandingbao battle of north Shaanxi, I was left as the only chief of staff, with the commander of our regiment wounded and the political commissar killed. [paragraph continues]



It was a critical situation with the enemy forces pressing in on us. Su Hua, a division political commissar, resolutely ordered me to take over as commander of the regiment. He also sent over a division chief of staff with several combat directives for me. Thus, I was in command. I fought a good battle. Now, there were many young and capable cadres in our army. To say nothing of those who distinguished themselves in the years of revolutionary war with their "three-eight style" and "Jiefang style." After the founding of the state, many people acquired very rich experiences in the struggle to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea. Many also distinguished themselves in the self-defensive counterattack against Vietnam. This required us old comrades to help the party organizations in choosing the right people for promotion. It would not do for us just to make the choice. We must give up our posts in favor of the relatively young comrades and take a backseat. Only in this way can work be done in a lively manner.

At this time, I cut in, saying that some old comrades are now worried about acting as advisers and about retirement. Zhou Changsheng said that we must take the whole situation into consideration. To ensure the continuous stability of party leadership, weak and old comrades must gradually leave the scene. They must not take remuneration seriously and be loath to part with a telephone, a car or a Western-style house. Communist Party members cannot seek all these things. So many fellow fighters have not survived to enjoy life--those who died on the grasslands, on snowbound mountains, in rivers, and from enemy gunfire too soon to see the realization of socialism. We cannot forget them.

#### CHINA TRAVEL SERVICE RESUMES PROCESSING VISA APPLICATIONS

HK110652 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 80 p 4

[Report: "China Travel Service Resumes Handling Visa Applications for Chinese Citizens Going Abroad on Private Business"]

[Text] Since 15 September, the headquarters of the China Travel Service has resumed handling visa applications for Chinese citizens going abroad on private business. On the first day the visa office of the China Travel Service resumed processing visa applications, it approached foreign embassies on behalf of more than 30 applicants.

There used to be a visa office at the headquarters of the China Travel Service, but its handling of visa applications was discontinued for some reason in March 1979. After resuming its operations, the visa office now handles visa applications for returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents as well as Chinese citizens going abroad on private business or to visit relatives, take up residence, travel, pursue further education and so forth. It will arrange meetings between applicants wishing to obtain entry or transit visas to a foreign country and officials from the country in question and handle other related matters. These include filling in forms in a foreign language on behalf of the applicants and assisting them to obtain the required documents and to complete other formalities. At the request of foreign embassies, it will arrange meetings between visa applicants and embassy officials. It will issue permits to enter Beijing to foreign personnel assigned to Beijing and make arrangements for their accommodations in the Chinese capital. It will also answer questions raised by the visa applicants such as matters relating to transportation to a foreign country, airline, ship and train fares and so forth.

It has been learned that the China Travel Service is to set up identical offices in cities which already have foreign consulates, including Shanghai and Guangzhou, to process visa applications to foreign countries.

#### FINANCE MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON REDUCING TAXES

OW121035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1137 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--With the State Council's approval, the Finance Ministry has decided to adopt measures to reduce the income taxes levied on cooperative shops and small businesses run by individuals pending the adoption of a new income tax law.

The Finance Ministry's 9 October circular says: At present, the state encourages the development of collective economy and allows the appropriate development of individual economy. It has been reported that in the past few years, cooperative shops and small businesses in some places run by individuals have been paying rather high taxes and have still been encountering some difficulties in their operations. In order to reduce the income taxes levied on these shops and businesses, it has been decided that the following provisional measures will be taken pending the adoption of a new income tax law.

Starting on 1 October 1980, cooperative shops in urban and rural areas may be levied income taxes according to the 8-grade excess income [chao e 6389 7345] progressive rates for collective handicraft industry instead of the 9-grade excess progressive rates currently in effect for collective shops. If after switching over to the 8-grade excess income progressive rates for collective handicraft industry, cooperative shops engaged in catering, repair and other services still find it hard to get by, they may be given certain tax reductions provided their difficulties have been verified by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional authorities.

For small businesses run by individuals, the 14-grade aggregate income [quan e 0356 7345] progressive tax rates and the current surtax may be put off for the time being. Income taxes for these small businesses shall be decided by the provincial, municipal and autonomous regional authorities by keeping to the system of 8-grade excess income progressive tax rates for handicraft industry and by taking the actual conditions into account. The local authorities must also work out and enforce the methods for managing and collecting the taxes.

With the implementation of these improved measures, a cooperative shop with an annual profit of 30,000 yuan will pay 11,206 yuan in income tax instead of the previous 15,742.5 yuan--a reduction of 28.8 percent--while a shop run by an individual which achieves an annual profit of 1,500 yuan will pay 280 yuan in income tax instead of the previous 930 yuan--a reduction of 70 percent.

#### PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CIRCULAR ON RURAL POLICIES

OW111146 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0730 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Recently the PLA General Political Department issued a circular to the whole army, urging all army units to conscientiously study the central authorities' document on further strengthening and perfecting the system of production responsibility in agriculture and to achieve the important objective in current political and ideological work in army units by educating the commanders and fighters so that they fully understand the correctness of the central authorities' document concerning implementing the principles of distribution according to work done and strengthening and perfecting the system of production responsibility in agriculture as well as the correctness of the party's rural policies.

The circular says: The central authorities' document on further strengthening and perfecting the system of production responsibility in agriculture has settled the major policy issue in present rural work. It is of far-reaching significance to the development of China's agricultural production. The rural economic situation is closely related to the commanders and fighters and is a major concern of everyone. Leadership at all levels should take the lead in studying this document well, proceed from realities, make proper arrangements and use every lively method to ensure the success of the study movement in army units. It is necessary to carry out education in a realistic manner and enhance the consciousness so that commanders and fighters of the whole army will achieve unity in their thoughts regarding the party's line, principles and policies.

[In another report on this subject, Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin at 2230 GMT on 10 October cites a JIEFANGJUN BAO report and adds: Our country is now in a new period. The old is being replaced with the new or the old is being done away with to make way for the new. We are marching toward the four modernizations. It is inevitable that ideological problems have cropped up in the army. Government organizations [as heard] at various levels should pay close attention to this situation, penetratingly analyze the causes for it and organize army units to conscientiously study this document.]

## RENMIN RIBAO ON PLA ROLE IN COMBATING FLOOD

OW110824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army played an exemplary role in combating the flood of the Yangtze River, says today's PEOPLE'S DAILY in an editorial accompanying a report.

The Yangtze River dikes are safe and sound, production goes on as usual and railway transportation is going smoothly, the paper says. Many heavy rains from June to August this year in central China's Hubei Province caused the water level at Wuhan to rise as high as 27.76 meters when the flood peak reached there. This was the third highest water level in 115 years, the paper adds.

The Liberation Army units stationed in Wuhan city sent nine medical teams and three truck battalions and ships to combat the flood and save the people. They distributed 100,000 quilts and clothing to the people, the report adds. On August 28 when the Guocikou dike of Hanshui River, major tributary of the Yangtze River, was in danger, an army unit dispatched 370 commanders and fighters to the endangered section. They fought overnight and saved the dike. When 2,300 households residing outside the dike at Wuchang, one of the three districts of the triple city of Wuhan, were besieged by the flood, army ships safely evacuated the people in five days and nights of intense work, the report says.

## XINHUA NEWSLETTER ON PLA SENTRY POST ON WUSULI RIVER

OW131232 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0310 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Newsletter: "The Motherland's Sentries Who First See the Daily Sunrise," on a PLA sentry post on the Wusuli River]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Sailing on the Wusuli River, the motor patrol boat took us to a sentry post, the first at which the daily sunrise can be seen, on the northeastern tip of our motherland.

The river is clean and lovely in this flowery area, which is the "rooster's comb" on the map of our motherland. However, life is hard in this area, which is not easily accessible. Yao Shengli, the boat captain, told us: In the past this area was known as "death land." Water borders it on three sides and muddy swamps on the fourth. In the summer we rely entirely on the waterway for transportation, while in the winter, we have to use sleighs. Transportation in the spring and the autumn is very difficult. The area is sometimes completely isolated from the outside.

While we were still under the spell of his description of the area, the boat stopped alongside the river bank covered by dense willow trees. We left the boat and came on Sihe Island [si he dao 0934 0678 1497]. The company political officer warmly guided us on a visit to their home. The camp is surrounded by a dark clay wall. We entered the gate and saw a large cement screen wall inscribed with four big well-written golden characters--"Defend the Frontier Region." Behind the screen wall is a courtyard. In it there are well laid out bright and clean houses and rows of lofty, green and luxuriant white poplars. There are also drill grounds, a water well, a bathhouse, a vegetable garden and pigpens.

This sentry post shoulders a tough border defense task. In the boundless stretch of swamps, inexperienced fighters very easily lose their way during a patrol. In the faint moonlight or in a winter snowstorm, even veteran soldiers find orientation difficult. In the summer the fighters are often bitten on their faces or even all over their bodies by the amazingly ubiquitous mosquitoes and other insects during patrols or guard duty. Nevertheless, they all know their duty and never slacken their vigilance no matter how hard their lives. We interviewed many fighters there and all of them showed optimism, boldness and heroism.



## BEIJING CONFERENCE CULTURAL DEPARTMENTS' FINANCIAL WORK

OW111204 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 11 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Oct--The Ministry of Finance held a national conference on the financial work of cultural and educational departments in Beijing 17-26 September. The conference was held to exchange experience on the trial enforcement of "fixed budgetary responsibilities" for cultural and educational departments and the use of economic measures in handling the financial affairs of cultural and educational undertakings. It was also held to study ways to increase cultural and educational funds, to reform the financial system of cultural and educational departments, to enforce "fixed budgetary responsibilities" in an all-round way and to strengthen the financial work of cultural and educational departments under the new circumstances.

The conference set forth three concrete measures for rationally readjusting financial outlays and increasing funds for cultural and educational undertakings:

1. In drafting budgets, planning and financial departments at all levels should do their best to increase the funds and capital investment for cultural and educational undertakings in a planned and proportionate way. In the next few years the cultural and educational funds, and especially the funds for science and education, should increase at a faster rate than that of overall financial expenditures. The proportion of cultural and educational funds in overall financial expenditures should steadily increase.
2. Financial departments at all levels should coordinate with departments concerned to urge all cultural and educational departments to foster the spirit of self-reliance, to try to broaden sources of income and reduce expenditures, to strengthen economic management and stop waste and to raise the efficiency in the use of funds.
3. The principle of "walking on two legs" should be implemented. In light of our current economic situation and the size and population of our country, we cannot rely on the state for everything that needs to be done. We should arouse the enthusiasm of various departments, enterprises and collectives and concentrate the strength of the state and various departments and collectives to seriously resolve the problems accumulated over the years on the cultural and educational front.

## Conference Urges More Funds

OW131313 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Text] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--The state should spend more on culture and education over the next few years, according to delegates at a national conference here on the financial work of state cultural, educational and administrative departments. The conference agreed that the increases, especially for science and education, should be made gradually but at a faster rate than the increase in overall spending.

Planning and finance departments should also include cultural and educational projects in their capital spending plans, the conference said. Primary and middle schools, public health units and cultural centers should be included in new residential areas, the delegates said. The conference called for better economic management, more books, films and theatrical events to boost income, a campaign against waste and better use of funds.

Delegates said that all cultural and educational departments should be responsible for their own budgets. They should be allowed to plough back surpluses, instead of returning them to the state, and not expect state aid when they overspend, as at present. Some of the surplus should be given to workers as bonuses. This system has been tried in a number of culture, education and administrative departments throughout China and has worked well, delegates reported.

## SCIENCE ACADEMY DISCUSSES PERSONNEL SYSTEM REFORM

OW131340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0707 GMT 13 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Beijing, 13 Oct (XINHUA)--Cadre work and the personnel system must be reformed to meet the needs of the new period--this was the subject seriously discussed at a recent cadre work forum held by the Chinese Academy of Sciences.

The forum was attended by more than 200 representatives from various branch academies and research institutes. They held this opinion: During the period of the modernization program, it is imperative to place emphasis on the cadre's competence and ability. In selecting cadres from now on, we must give particular attention to their specialized knowledge, emancipate our minds and uphold a new concept about employing people. It is imperative to do away with all decadent restrictions as well as outdated and backward ideas, such as putting undue stress on one's past service records, giving priority to seniority, ignoring a cadre's talents, despising knowledge, distrusting intellectuals, overemphasizing class origin and previous problems, ignoring real performance, exaggerating ideological problems as problems concerning politics and lines, taking the one-time problem of a cadre's work style as a problem concerning his character and acting under the influence of factionalism. All these have put restraints on many talented persons. In the future we must boldly promote those scientific and technical personnel who have real ability and learning and who are capable of organizing and leading the work at leadership posts at various levels. We must establish and perfect the system of the director of an institute being responsible for the work of the institute so that he will have power and shoulder responsibilities at his post. In addition, it is necessary to set up a system of research students, a system of academic degrees and ranks and a system of technical titles for various personnel. From now on, research students should be the chief source of manpower for the replenishment of scientific research personnel. After working for a certain period and passing an examination, research students may receive the master's or doctor's degree. Giving technical titles, academic degrees or academic ranks should be used as a way to assess a person's work performance or managerial ability. The system of giving academic degrees should begin next year.

The forum discussed the necessity to attach importance to nonparty experts and the question of how to follow the mass line in selecting competent persons. The consensus was that there should be no discrimination between party members and nonparty persons whether in giving academic degrees or ranks, in assigning academic jobs or in choosing persons to make inspection tours abroad or to receive foreign guests. It will not do to exclusively depend on communist party members to achieve the four modernizations. What we should do is to attach importance to nonparty experts, trust them, and look for competent persons in diversified ways instead of sticking to one method. In addition, we should promote the work of letting the masses know the criteria for selecting party cadres and publicize among the masses opinions about how to build good leading groups. With regard to selecting cadres, we should use various democratic methods so as to insure that those of real talents and ability are selected. To do this, we should give the masses sufficient right to speak their opinions.

The forum also discussed the question of training cadres. It was decided to enlarge and run cadre institutions well. To suit the needs of different cadres, night schools and special vocational seminars may be set up for them, or arrangements made for them to study at various regular schools. In short, we should use diversified ways to train cadres in order for them to have the professional training they now lack.

In view of the present problems concerning the leading groups at various levels, namely, the old age of most members, the small number of professionally trained persons, low cultural levels and poor managerial work and too many persons in leading groups, a "preliminary plan of the Chinese Academy of Sciences for selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to strengthen the leading groups at various levels during this year and the next (draft)" was drawn up and distributed to all units for implementation on a trial basis.

## LIAONING 'LABOR HERO' EXPOSED AS SWINDLER

OWI40644 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0746 GMT 12 Oct 80

[Report by XINHUA reporters Kang Wendi and Li Xinyan]

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--An investigation has now revealed that Wang Junshao, the so-called "iron man of the mine" and "labor hero," won his fame and position by cheating. The various swindles of this man have been confirmed after a 6-month investigation by the party committees of Anshan Municipality, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and the Anshan Metallurgy and Mining Company.

Wang Junshao was a truck driver. Toward the end of 1972, chief electric shovel operator Du Xingfa of the Gongchangling Iron Mine summed up the past work and proposed combining three kinds of equipment--drilling machine, electric shovel and truck--to form a "dragon team" for the purpose of launching a socialist coordination emulation campaign. This proposal was endorsed by Wang Junshao and chief drilling machine operator Wang Yurong, and the "dragon team" came into being. Immediately after joining this team, Wang Junshao began to cheat.

During the past few years, Wang Junshao became increasingly well known and climbed to higher and higher positions. The chief reason was that the "dragon team" linked with his name won "championships" in many nationwide work contests among mining teams. However, investigations have shown that the team's "high production" records were largely fictitious. According to the statistics compiled by the planning department of the mining company, the Wang Junshao team reported that their excavating and mining work totaled 19.29 million dun for the period lasting from the end of 1972 when the team was formed to the end of 1978 when it was dissolved. Of this amount, 2.36 million dun were fictitious, and 7.86 million dun represented the amount of work done blindly without serving any useful purpose. These two figures accounted for over half the total excavating and mining work reported.

Wang Junshao fabricated many "advanced deeds" to win honor for himself. However, as investigators have indicated, most of the so-called "advanced deeds" he bragged about were not true.

Politically, Wang Junshao was an opportunist who changed with the wind. During the movement to "criticize Lin Biao and Confucius" in 1974, he wrote many letters to that sworn follower of the "gang of four" in Liaoning to attack veteran cadres and to go all out to criticize the so-called "resurgence of revisionism," thus becoming a strong vanguard in the struggle against the "resurgence." In 1976, he traveled in this province and to Hunan, Hubei, Shanxi and Beijing, where on 18 occasions he bragged about his so-called experience of the "6 contraventions." In this way, he was a path-breaker in repulsing the "right deviationist wind to reverse verdicts." After the smashing of the "gang of four," he talked profusely about his experience in acting against the "gang of four" and became a "hero" in the struggle against that gang.

To sweep away the obstacles on his road, Wang Junshao attacked and labeled others here and there. Whoever exposed him or showed the slightest disagreement with what he did were given such labels as "pinching off the young shoot and pulling down the red flag" or "opposing the newborn thing." According to incomplete statistics, as many as 18 cadres of the Gongchangling Iron Mine were expelled, attacked or persecuted by him because they had expressed dissent.

Over the past years, Wang Junshao climbed to higher and higher posts by cheating. In April 1974, he was promoted to deputy secretary of the party committee and vice chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Gongchangling Iron Mine. In 1978, after not being involved in labor for 5 years, Wang Junshao was cited as a model worker of Liaoning Province and Anshan Municipality and a labor hero on the national metallurgical industry front. At that time, he was also promoted to deputy secretary of the party committee of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, deputy secretary of the party committee of the mining branch company of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and secretary of the party committee of the Gongchangling Iron Mine.



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